The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1873. NUMBER 70.

DRESS GOODS.

FASHIONABLE

DRESS GOODS!

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

State and Washington-sts.,

Will exhibit, on THURSDAY, Oct. 30, latest styles of seasonable Dress Goods, in Camel's Hair, Diagonals, Serges, Drap d'Almas, Raz de St. Cyr, Biarritz, Cashmeres, Drap d'Ete, Empress, Cretonnes, Satines, Reps, Merinos, Plaids, Alpacas, Printed Cashmeres, Cashmere Robes, Irish and French Poplins, special colors, and a fine line of Silk Tissue and Grenadines, for evening wear, to which attention is invited.

GLOVES, LINENS, &c.

A FEW SPECIAL BARGAINS

AMONG HUNDREDS NOW SELLING AT

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

WEST MADISON & PEORIA-STS.

KID GLOVES.

3,000 pairs genuine Paris Kid Gloves, equal to any in quality, reduced from $1.75 to $1 a pair—in colors only.

"Thomson's Best" 2-button Kid Gloves at $1.50, regular price is $2.25—in colors only.

Good 2-button Kid Gloves, Colored and Black, $1 a pair.

Good 1-button Kid Gloves, Colored and Black, 85 cents a pair.

LINEN REMNANTS.

2,500 short lengths, Manufacturers' Remnants, Pure Irish Linens, at 25 cts. a yard—a great bargain.

2,500 short lengths, fine quality of same goods, at 50 cts. a yard, some of them being worth $1.

FLANNELS.

Good White Domet Flannels at 20 and 25 cts.

Good White All-Wool do., 30c, 35c, and upwards.

Good Red All-Wool do., 25c upwards.

Bargains in Shirting Flannels.

Bargains in Shaker Flannels.

Bargains in Blankets.

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE.

Cor. Madison & Peoria.

ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,

149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL AND ARTISTIC

METAL WORK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary,
Drinking Fountains,
Aquariums,
Deer, Dogs, Lions,
Emblematic Signs,
Copper Weather Vanes,
Stable Fittings, Crestings,
Iron Furniture,
Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.

Agents for the French Patent

BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.

Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company.

HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE,

At 94 cents and interest, a first-class HOME INVESTMENT BOND, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and the 1st of July. These Bonds were constitutionally issued by the Board of West Chicago Park Commissioners. For the payment of Principal and Interest the resources of the West Chicago Commissioners and the credit of the Town of West Chicago are irrevocably pledged.

APPLY TO

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,

Bankers, Fifth-av.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A Lot in a desirable residence location, either South or West Side, 25 to 50 feet front. Am willing to pay from $100 to $150 per foot. Will pay $1,200 to $1,500 down. Address Y 13, Tribune office.

Wanted

To hire, fifty or sixty old glazed sash, various sizes, for temporary use in inclosing a dwelling-house.

CUDELL & BLUMENTHAL,
Architects, 166 Randolph-st.

UNION LUNCHES.

UNION LUNCHES,

By the Ladies of the several Methodist Churches, at No. 51 Madison-st. Only 50 cents for a Good Lunch and a good time. Benefit of Halsted-st. Mission Church.

ARTISTS.

V. G. SCIEPCEVICH & CO.,

ITALIAN ARTISTS.

PORTRAIT AND FRESCO PAINTERS in every style.

99 MADISON-ST., ROOM 20.

MEETING.

Masonic.

Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, meets this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for work. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M. E. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

INTER-STATE

Industrial Exposition.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.

NOTICE OF CLOSING.

The Executive Committee have decided to close the present exhibition on SATURDAY, the 8th day of November next.

In making this announcement they desire to state that the quality and appearance of the exhibition has been steadily improving from the opening day to the present time, and that those who may visit it during the time still remaining will certainly have an opportunity to see the most magnificent collection of the products of Industry, Art, and Science, ever brought together in this country. Thanks to the well-directed efforts of exhibitors, and the unprecedented attendance of visitors, the Exposition is, in all respects, an unqualified success, and no citizen of the Northwest can afford to let the opportunity to see it pass unimproved.

Attractions are being added constantly. All necessary arrangements have been made to render the building warm enough to insure the comfort of visitors in case of cold weather.

Merchants and Manufacturers may buy at the Treasurer's Office packages of tickets at reduced rates, for distribution among their friends and customers.

By order of the Executive Committee.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS.

POLITICAL.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27, 1873.

TO

Alfred James, Esq.

The undersigned, voters of the Fifth Ward, having confidence in your uprightness and ability, respectfully request the use of your name as a candidate for the position of Alderman of said ward.

Clinton Briggs,
M. S. Kingsland,
John C. Harris,
Albert Morse,
W. N. Danks,
J. D. Cole, Jr.,
John Adams,
W. H. Husted,
George Braham,
C. T. Anderson,
L. H. Ash,
W. J. Fleming,
James Owen,
Henry Willets,
C. C. Thompson,
James Bowles,
Henry Fitch,
James Miller,
Henry Simpson,
Lewis Meyer,
J. P. Furlong,
C. L. Root,
S. Patterson,
C. Watson,
Leopold Mayer,
Geo. A. Seaverns,
George Miller,
W. D. Manchester,
John L. Hancock,
D. B. Dickenson,
John Trainor,
William M. Dee,
B. W. Kendall,
Chas. Kozminski,
W. S. Seaverns,
H. E. Updike,
H. S. Bristol,
James Irvin,
R. E. Hughes,
H. Felsenthal,
Martin Barby,
H. C. Frederick,
John Mason,
John Jones,
J. Spring,
Thomas Furlong,
Wm. Smith,
Nathan Foster,
H. A. Mayer,
Frederick Ullmann,
And many others.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29, 1873.

Messrs. Miller, Willets, Anderson, and others:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your kind favor requesting the use of my name as a candidate for Alderman of the Fifth Ward, I have to say that I heartily accept the call, which is peculiarly gratifying to me from the fact that you exact no political pledges on my part, leaving me free to act for the best interests of the whole ward.

Yours, &c., ALFRED JAMES.

NINTH WARD.

NOMINATION.—John D. Ryan nominated on the People's Party ticket by a Primary held at the Engine House, Blue Island avenue.

FURS.

FURS.

THE LARGEST STOCK,
THE BEST VARIETY,
AND THE BEST GOODS

IN THE CITY—ALL OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

BISHOP & BARNES,

Cor. State & Monroe-sts.,

Opposite Palmer's Hotel.

REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP LOTS

FOR SALE BY

W. J. ONAHAN,

112 & 114 DEARBORN-ST.

3 Lots on Blue Island-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

40 Lots on Evans, Paulina, and Wood-sts., near Ashland-av., on easy terms of payment.

54 desirable Lots near Humboldt Park.

25 choice Lots in South Shore Subdivision, Hyde Park.

Perfect title to all. Abstracts furnished to purchasers.

THE DIAMOND REFLECTOR.

THE DIAMOND REFLECTOR

Actually lights Show Windows as well with

One Burner,

As any other Reflector does with

FOUR BURNERS.

Replace your old Reflectors with the "Diamond," and save in Gas the price of it in one winter. WALBRIDGE BROS., Sole Agents Northwest.

Depot, N. E. PETERSON, 147 State-st.

FOR SALE.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

WEATHER STRIPS.

TORREY'S CELEBRATED

WEATHER STRIPS,

For Doors and Windows. Competent men to apply them at short notice. J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO., Sole Agents for Chicago and the Northwest, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST

WEATHER STRIPS

In the city, can be found at D. W. BOSLEY & CO.'S, 215 East Randolph-st.

PHANTOM POWDER.

"PHANTOM."

"Elgin's Phantom Powder." Ladies will find this the nicest, whitest, softest, prettiest of face powders. None should fail to try it. You are sure to be delighted with the SURPASSING BEAUTY it gives to the complexion. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents per box. The trade supplied by Messrs. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

Panic Reported on the Vienna Bourse.

Decline in American Railroad Bonds at Amsterdam.

A Quiet Day on Wall Street.

The Reported Failure of the Spragues a Mistake.

Fresh List of Bankruptcy Proceedings.

Official Statement from the Directors of the Mint.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Some little excitement was occasioned in Wall street and commercial circles to-day by the report of a panic on the Vienna Bourse, together with a rumor of the failure of A. and W. Sprague & Co., the famous manufacturers of Rhode Island, and of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., their agents in New York. The information of the failure of the Spragues was conveyed here by dispatches, in which it was affirmed that the liabilities of the firm were $14,000,000, while their assets were only half that amount. It is alleged that they were in immediate need of $2,000,000, and at a meeting of bank officers, held in Providence, it was found that no relief could be given, and that their suspension was unavoidable, but, by the time this rumor gained general currency and these stories penetrated to and became thoroughly known to the inmates of every office, it was discovered that there was not the slightest truth in it. The members of the firm in this city claim that their assets are $14,000,000, and their liabilities not half that amount. This, they say, was demonstrated to officers of the Providence banks, and the result was a loan to the firm of $1,000,000, which it required for immediate wants.

THE GRINNELL SETTLEMENT.

Some of the creditors of Grinnell & Co. have proposed to take their matters out of the courts prior to the appointment of an Assignee in Bankruptcy, and settle the matter among themselves without delay. It is proposed that the larger creditors, who are secured by stock collaterals, shall take stock at a price to be agreed upon, which will enable the estate to pay all the other creditors. Mr. Williams, Jr., a member of the firm, said to-day that efforts were making to effect an amicable adjustment, but, as yet, nothing had been accomplished.

THE LAKE SHORE MATTER.

It was announced that Commodore Vanderbilt intended to take up his Lake Shore stock and that of the Clark estate, and would insist on Schell and Banker taking up theirs, but nothing can be learned to confirm it.

STOCKS.

The stock market opened weak, but improved slightly in early transactions, and was subsequently alternately strong and weak, closing at a not very important decline. Principal business in stocks was Hudson, Lake Shore, and Wabash, and, beyond these shares, transactions were unimportant. Western Union opened at 53¼, rose to 54⅜, and closed at 52⅞. New York Central fell from 86⅝ to 85⅝, at which it closed. Lake Shore declined from 64 to 62⅝. Harlem opened at 105½ and closed at 104½. Erie opened at 46⅞ and closed at 45½. Western Union fell from 53¼ to 52⅝; Pacific Mail from 30⅝ to 30; Toledo & Wabash from 39 to 38½. Other leading stocks declined from 1¾,—as in the case of Ohio & Mississippi,—to 1½ in St. Paul common.

GOLD.

The gold market is somewhat more active than usual of late, quotations ranging from 108⅛ to 108⅜. German bankers are understood to have been buyers to-day on account of present and anticipated disturbances in financial affairs abroad.

SECURITIES.

Securities are reported lower in London, and the fact that the outside rate of discount is up to that of the Bank of England, 7 per cent, seems to be regarded as an indication that the bank may advance its rates.

RECOINAGE.

Sixty thousand dollars were received at the Assay office to-day, making total receipts of gold for recoinage, during the month, $1,708,000.

REDEMPTIONS.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed $35,000 in redemption of 5-20 bonds, and paid out on account of November interest $340,000, making a total $1,799,000.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Foreign exchange dull and slightly lower. Banks are reported still gaining in legal tenders. Government bonds weak and lower.

PRODUCE.

Limited inquiry for flour, and larger offerings; prices of most grades under $8.50. Easier and very irregular. The difficulty in placing commercial sterling is a great drawback to trade. Shipping grades more plenty, and at the close marked weaker for low and medium grades. Wheat market quiet, owing to absence of freight room and very heavy market for exchange. Milling demand good and prices of ungraded spring and red winter irregular. Oats opened stronger, but toward the close the demand abated and market closed tame, at yesterday's prices. Rye dull. Corn fairly active early in the day, but quiet at the close; the demand being chiefly for home trades. Freights substantially the same.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The change in the European situation to-day was quite marked, and many incline to the opinion that the Bank of England rate will be advanced in consequence of the Continent drawing heavily upon London. At Amsterdam, the decline in some of the new American railroad bonds is stated by private dispatches to be heavy. Missouri, Kansas, and Texas bonds, which were marketed above 80, are reported to be selling at 46½. At the close of the day

THE SITUATION IN WALL STREET

was marked by a more quiet feeling.

THE PREMIUM ON SILVER.

When the Government first agitated the policy of paying out silver, the premium was almost nominal on small pieces, while trade dollars were worth 8½@9 per cent premium, but now small silver is worth 3 per cent, and trade dollars 13 per cent premium. The *Express* says: "How long, at this rate, will it take the Government to bring silver and paper on a par with each other?"

THE DODGE & CO. BANKRUPTCY CASE.

Mr. Dodge, of the firm of Dodge & Co., says he has been served with papers in bankruptcy, and also with papers in similar proceedings on behalf of Mr. Ripley, of Newark. He was afraid the firm would be obliged to go into bankruptcy, although every effort had been made to avoid such a result. Further than this he was not disposed to speak of his affairs, which he wished to be kept between the firm and creditors.

OTHER PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY.

The New Brunswick Carpet Company have been adjudged bankrupts by the United States District Court at Trenton. The First National Bank of Jersey City filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court, at Trenton, on Monday, against the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad Company. Rule to show cause was granted, returnable Nov. 4.

MINING INTERESTS.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 29.—A meeting of coal miners took place yesterday at McKeesport, which was called for the purpose of considering the present condition of affairs at the river mines. It was reported that all the miners were stoutly holding out for a recognition of the nut coal, except in four banks where they have got to work at the old rates. A resolution was adopted to the effect that they would not dig any more coal until nut coal is recognised and paid for. A resolution was also passed to hold a meeting in Pittsburgh next Monday, at 10 o'clock, at which all the pits, both railroad and river, will be represented, for the purpose of taking into further consideration the condition of the mines.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

WHAT THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT SAYS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Director of the Mint makes the following statement of the purpose of the Government in paying out silver coin: In this, as other countries, where gold is the sole standard or measure of value, silver coins are overvalued for the purpose of rendering them inexportable. They are manufactured and issued on Government account, the law, however, placing, directly or indirectly, a limit on the issue to prevent redundancy. If issued in times of specie payment beyond the requirement of the public for change, such coin will not maintain their purchasing power with standard coins. Owing to various causes in this and other countries silver has declined in value to a point at which the Government can purchase it with gold, manufacture it into small coin and pay it out at a fair profit. The Government has recently purchased a quantity of silver bullion sufficient for its purposes at 112½ cents per standard ounce, and will manufacture it into coin at a fixed legal rate of 124 4-10 cents per ounce, the difference between the purchasing and issuing rate being within a fraction of 12 cents per ounce, or about 10½ per cent on gold coin paid in purchase. This operation is believed to be a more profitable one for the Treasury, and also more advantageous to the public in the present condition of the money market, than the sale of gold for legal-tender notes, and is not a scheme for resumption of specie payments, but simply a compliance with the Mint laws. A dollar in United States currency will purchase a little more gold in the market than a dollar of small silver coins. The dollars will therefore soon find their level, and, unless there be a rise in both the price of gold and silver, small coins must circulate concurrently with paper money. The Government has in the possession of Assistant Treasurers about $500,000 in silver coin, and at the Mint and assay offices in silver bullion, and coin about $2,000,000. This stock is ample for the present. This mode of paying out silver coin will be continued until circumstances shall dictate a contrary course as proper. The Government will exact the full seigniorage required by law, but will not undertake to control the disposition of coin after it is paid out. Coin will then become the property of holders, who may do what they please with it. This course was not decided upon until it had been fully considered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

LEGAL TENDERS.

Outstanding legal tenders, $360,288,888.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OPERATIONS AT THE MINT.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The gold coined at the Mint thus far this month is valued at $9,200,000.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WOOLEN MILLS SUSPENDED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 29.—The large woolen mills of Aaron Jones, Germantown, have suspended, and will not resume before April next. About 200 hands were employed there. The extensive mills of Charles Spencer have also partially suspended operations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—There was much excitement in this city to-day over the reports from Providence, R. I., of the financial embarrassment of the firm of A. & W. Sprague. All sorts of rumors have been current, and exaggerated reports have been circulated. A dispatch to the *Daily Advertiser* from Providence gives the result of careful inquiry from trustworthy sources. The Spragues own an immense mill-property, representing 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 spindles, which is free from mortgages. Several outside enterprises, including the New York Providence Steamship Company and the Perkins Street Iron Company, which have not been successful and are heavily mortgaged, are controlled by them; and the First, Second, and Globe National and Franklin and Cranston Savings Banks are known as "The Sprague banks."

Since the trouble began, Mr. William Sprague has not appeared at all in the business movements of the concern, but his brother Amasa has seemed to fight the battle single-handed. About three weeks ago assistance was asked.

The banks in Providence have no joint organization, but a number of their representatives met on Monday, and it was represented to them that if they would raise $1,000,000 to relieve their distress, an equal amount could be raised in New York through the Hoyts there. A committee was then appointed to examine into the assets of the concern. It was considered that the assets of the Spragues were greater than their liabilities.

On the afternoon of the same day, another meeting of bank representatives was held, but nothing was agreed upon.

Last evening another meeting was held. The Spragues have in these banks deposits above their cash assets amounting to about $450,000. This meeting recommended the banks to-day to guarantee them these deposits if needed. Some of the banks agreed to it and others did not. By this means the Spragues have met all their engagements, and paid all demands upon them.

This afternoon it was represented that the Hoyts had obtained an amount of money from an unexpected source, and another meeting was called, at which another application for $1,000,000 was made. The result was the appointment of another committee to make further investigation, and to consider the question as to what must be done. Another meeting will be held to-morrow. This is believed to be the way in which the affairs of the Spragues stand to-night.

The Evanston Savings Bank three weeks ago began paying out $25 at a time, requiring sixty days' notice for the remainder of the deposit. Last Monday the Franklin Savings Bank established a similar rule. Both institutions have large amounts of Sprague paper, particularly the latter, but its investments are mainly sound. It is understood that Gov. Howard has appointed persons to examine into the condition of these two banks, and if they represent that the business is unsafe the Governor will take official action. To-day there has been somewhat of a run on the Cranston Savings Bank, and about $6,000 has been paid out.

[To the Associated Press.]

MANUFACTURERS OF LUXURIES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Piano, billiard-table, and cigar-manufacturers, and other producers of luxuries are conducting their business with great caution. The large factories are being run on half time, and with half their usual force, while the smaller establishment have, in the main, closed altogether. This course is made necessary by the financial disturbances, throwing out of work large numbers of men and women. Arrangements are expected to be made whereby most of the factories will be able to keep their hands at work, a part of the time at least, thus preventing a great deal of suffering.

HOYT, SPRAGUE & CO.

An emphatic denial is given to the story, published this morning, that the firm of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. is embarrassed. President Morrison, of the Manhattan Bank, one of the banks through which the firm does business, states that he received a letter from Mr. Hoyt this morning, saying that his house is not in any embarrassment. Mr. Morrison says that his bank is paying all the firm's paper, as usual, a course which would have been continued regardless of the story as published.

The mercantile community express themselves in strong terms on the great wrong done and the blow given to business confidence by the publication of ill-considered dispatches. The story this morning that announced the imminent danger in which the great house of A. and W. Sprague, of Providence, was in, said their liabilities were double their assets; that they wanted a loan of two millions, but could not get it, and that failure was inevitable to-day. The facts are, owing to the unexampled stringency of money, and difficulty in making collections, the firm became in need of temporary relief, like almost every large firm in the country, and made a requisition upon a Providence bank. At a meeting of the Presidents and Directors of the banks, called to consider the request, it was satisfactorily shown that the assets of the firm were over $14,000,000—said to be a low valuation—and the liabilities about $7,000,000, a complete reversal of the case published this morning. This exhibit having been made, the Providence banks pledged the $1,000,000 that was wanted to carry the firm through in safety, and for the present every danger of temporary suspension is removed. A meeting of the friends of the city house of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. was held this morning to proffer any further assistance if needed. A member of the firm says the Company does not anticipate any further trouble.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A dispatch from Providence gives substantially the same account of the financial troubles of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. and A. and W. Sprague, as has been already telegraphed. The Committee of the Providence banks to consider these firms' application for a loan of $1,000,000 to carry them over the present financial stringency will report to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JONES & LAUGHLIN, OF PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 29.—The dispatch published in Sunday's TRIBUNE, as regards Messrs. Jones & Laughlin's shutting down on Saturday, was incorrect. Your correspondent was misinformed. The mills shut down, as usual, for the Sabbath rest, and resumed on Monday. The firm are running their mills as usual, and are fully able to meet all their obligations, and promptly fill all orders.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—Gold, 108@109; currency closed at 2@2½; sterling bills of lading and clear, 14@15; bank nominal; sight 1½@2. In well informed financial circles, it is now regarded as certain that the banks will resume currency payments Nov. 10.

THE RAILROADS.

OMAHA, Oct. 29.—Time in the Union Pacific shops is to be reduced to nine hours per day on and after Nov. 1.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 29.—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company have reduced the hours of labor of their mechanics from ten to eight hours per day, making a corresponding reduction of 20 per cent in their pay. The Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, it is understood, will make the same reduction.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in specie were shipped from Liverpool for New York.

VIENNA, Austria, Oct. 29.—There is another panic on the Bourse, and the Government is endeavoring to effect a settlement of the financial difficulty.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The total amount invested by the German Government in the United States funded loan is $18,000,000, of which $8,000,000 was negotiated during the present month.

YELLOW FEVER.

Favorable Reports from all Points—The Aid Movement Still Going Forward.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 29.—Deaths from yellow fever, 11; other causes, 2; total, 13. No new cases are reported. We have had a heavy freeze, and there is ice in the gutters, and at this hour every indication is favorable.

MORTUARY

for the twenty-four hours ending 6 p. m.: Yellow fever, 9; other causes, 9. The Board of Health notifies absentees that they may return to the city, but urge that the precautions heretofore specified be scrupulously observed.

AT MARSHALL, TEXAS.

MARSHALL, Texas, Oct. 29.—Heavy frost last night; half an inch of ice this morning; will have another frost to-night. No new cases or deaths reported. The sick are all doing well.

AT SHREVEPORT.

SHREVEPORT, Oct. 29.—Interments: W. T. Simpson's child, aged 8 days; James Divany, 27; John Chamberlain, 22.

AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 29.—Only one yellow fever death in forty-eight hours. Ice and frost this morning.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 29.—Another heavy frost and ice this morning; clear and cold throughout the day. All fears of yellow fever have disappeared.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AID AND COMFORT.

DAVENPORT, Oct. 29.—About $200 has been collected in this city for the Memphis sufferers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The Drug Exchange has forwarded to Memphis and Shreveport $1,506. Mrs. Susan Barton, to-day, handed Mr. Childs, of the *Ledger*, $500 for the same object. A. J. Drexel acknowledges further receipts of $720 for the same cause.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 29.—The *Evening Ledger* contains the following from Mayor Johnson: "Telegrams and money received from Northern cities show as many receipts of substantial aid as previously, and show that in blessed charity there is no line of distinction or separation in our whole land. As fellow-citizens of a great country, having interests in common, we are one people, and in sympathy, as politically, we are truly united.

"(Signed) JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor."

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Vincent Colyer telegraphed the Board of Health yesterday, asking the authorities to forbid the sale of the bale of cotton sent from Memphis to this city. The Sanitary Superintendent promptly informed the authorities there was no danger whatever of infection, and the cotton will be sold, as was intended, for the benefit of the Memphis sufferers.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 29.—The Masons of Augusta have sent $400 to Memphis and Shreveport. A bale of cotton, which sold for $500 for the Memphis sufferers, has been redonated and shipped to Baltimore, where it will again be sold for the same object.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 29.—A bale of cotton consigned to Bark, House Bros. & Co., of this city, from Montgomery, Ala., for the benefit of the sufferers in Memphis, was raffled off by that firm to-day for $525, and the proceeds sent to the Howard Association. The police force is engaged making up a large sum for the policemen of Memphis.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—The Memphis aid subscriptions at the late meeting of the Boston Exchange were $2,800. A bale of cotton for the same purpose sold to-day for $400.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 29.—Contributions for the Memphis sufferers continue. Some $3,500 and a considerable quantity of provisions and other articles have been collected so far.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 29.—A barrel of flour was sold at the Chamber of Commerce in this city, this morning, for the benefit of the Memphis sufferers. It brought $74, which was ordered to be sent to the President of the Howard Association at Memphis.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 29.—The concert given here last evening by the members of the different churches netted a handsome sum for the benefit of the Memphis and Shreveport sufferers.

HOW MEMPHIS LOOKS.

Memphis Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Some parts of the city are nearly absolutely abandoned. You can walk square after square, day and night, without finding a soul to talk to—without finding an open door, or seeing a light or any other signs of life. Death and fright have carried or driven the people all away. An owner of property in what is called the "infected district" directed his agent, as a matter of charity, not to call on his tenants for pay on the usual day, and some time after, when going through the neighborhood, it was found that all his houses were empty. Those who had not been taken by the plague had been driven off by terror. Business is at a perfect standstill, when, had it not been for the epidemic, Memphis would now be in the flush of trade and commercial activity. A large proportion of the private residences are closed, giving those a funereal appearance which even have had no such sad occasion of mourning within their walls. Most of them, however, are associated in the minds of the citizens with scenes of disease and death. Very few ladies are met on the streets, save those wearing the badge of some charitable society or the weeds of mourning. The street cars are never crowded, generally having but one or two passengers, and are scarcely more numerous than hearses. Theatres, of course, are all closed, and so, too, are more than two-thirds of the bar-rooms.

SPORTING MATTERS.

The Coming $20,000 Running Race in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The persons arranging for the running race, for $20,000, between California and Eastern horses, have determined to make the race on the Ocean House track, this side of the bay, on the 15th of November. They could not make satisfactory arrangements with the Central Pacific for the transfer of passengers to the Alameda course across the bay.

Base Ball.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Base ball: Bostons, 16; Philadelphia, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—Base ball: Athletics, 17; Atlantics, 5.

COMPLIMENTARY.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—The workingmen of this city will give a reception and banquet to Joseph Arch in Faneuil Hall on Wednesday next. Wendell Phillips is expected to preside.

CRIME.

Close of the Third Trial of Stokes.

Justice Cheated of Her Due.

The Murderer of Fisk Found Guilty of Manslaughter.

And Sentenced to Four Years' Imprisonment.

Scenes in the Court-Room—The Verdict Denounced.

Catalogue of Crimes Elsewhere.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHO KILLED JIM FISK?

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Judge Davis finished his charge to the jury in the Stokes case at 5 p. m., when the jurors were escorted to a room, from which they would not be released until they had decided on the fate of the man who, nearly two years since, deliberately shot James Fisk in cold blood. The notoriety of the victim, and the gigantic and unceasing efforts that have been put forth by wealthy kinspeople of the murderer, who have spared neither money nor pains to cheat the gallows of its due, have made the details of the case well known in the remotest villages in the Union, and, in fact, throughout the world.

AN INQUISITIVE JURY.

At 10:30 p. m. the jury returned and requested Judge Davis again to define the different degrees of murder and manslaughter. When this was done they returned to their room, and at 11:20, after an absence of six hours and twenty minutes,

THE JURORS AGAIN ENTERED THE COURT-ROOM.

The court-room was filled to its utmost capacity, a large number of ladies being present. Neither Stokes' mother nor sister were present. In answer to the usual question put by the Clerk as to whether they had arived at a verdict, the foreman responded: "We find him

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER IN THE FOURTH DEGREE."

After a short consultation with his assistant, Mr. Tremaine asked that sentence be immediately passed. The prisoner was then ordered to stand. He rose and stood in an easy position with his head drooping on his breast, and his eyes fixed on the table before him.

To all appearances he was humble and penitent, but when, in the few remarks the Judge made to him, he said, "I only regret that the sentence cannot be more adequate to the crime which rests upon your guilty head," and the prisoner found that no leniency would be exercised toward him, he raised his head quickly, and setting his teeth and assuming an air of defiance and bravado, brazenly glared at the Judge.

THE SENTENCE

is imprisonment at Sing Sing at hard labor for four years. There is general disappointment at, and dissatisfaction with, the verdict throughout the city; and grave charges have been made, though not officially, against some of the jurymen. Two of them have been seen during the trial, and while in charge of a court officer, in a state of beastly intoxication.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—District Attorney Phelps concluded his address to the jury in the Stokes case at 12:20 to-day.

Mr. Tremaine, for the prisoner, submitted some points to the Judge for consideration of the jury, and the Court took a recess.

At a quarter past 1 the Court reassembled, and Judge Davis commenced his charge to the jury.

The Judge's charge terminated at 4:45 p. m., having lasted exactly three hours.

Mr. Tremaine then took special exception to His Honor's condemnation of what is called emotional insanity.

Judge Davis said he used the very language of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Tremaine said he specially objected to the expression that the evidence of insanity was very meagre, and asked to have the question submitted to the jury.

Judge Davis said he had submitted it to them within the law.

Mr. Tremaine also took exception to the remark that insanity, as a rule, involves delusion, and that the prisoner's ideas seemed to have been based upon reality, and to His Honor saying the other holes in the cloak besides the four in the breast were not particularly material, as it was not claimed that the fatal wound was made through any of them.

At the conclusion of Mr. Tremaine's exceptions, the case was given to the jury, who retired, and, at 10:25, sent for Judge Davis to repeat his definitions of the various degrees of crime in taking human life, after receiving which they again retired.

LATER.

The jury have returned a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, and Stokes is sentenced to four years in the State Prison at hard labor.

The Case Against the Treasurer of Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 29.—The case of City Treasurer Droegmyer came before the Common Council late last evening. After a full consideration of the charges against him, he was suspended from office, and Mayor Seelinger authorized to act as custodian ad interim. A resolution was introduced and passed, declaring that, in the opinion of the Council, the charges against the Treasurer ought to be investigated, and that a trial be ordered before the Mayor and Council on Tuesday, Nov. 4.

This morning Mayor Seelinger called on Treasurer Droegmyer and demanded of him all the books, papers, etc., belonging to the office, as ordered by the Council. Mr. Droegmyer refused to comply with the demand. It is thought that Droegmyer will not leave the office, but will carry the matter before the Courts, he having retained counsel. He was served this morning with notice of his trial next Tuesday.

Shooting Affray near Edwardsville, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 29.—About 1 o'clock this afternoon, a shooting affray occurred near the Court-House at Edwardsville. A man named Perryman shot five times at another man named Watson. One shot took effect in Watson's hip, causing a bad though not dangerous wound. Perryman was arrested and lodged in jail. A woman is said to be the cause of the affray. Both persons are colored.

Criminals Sentenced in Davenport, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 29.—The District Court adjourned to-day. In the case of James Messenger, indicted for murder, the jury, after being out twenty hours, returned a verdict of guilty of common assault, and the defendant was fined $100 and costs. A large number of other criminals were sentenced, among them John Dunker, for horse-stealing, three years in the Penitentiary; and William Hoerling, for horse-stealing, one year in the Penitentiary.

Arson at Postville, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 29.—Mrs. Theressa Hoppas has been arrested at Postville on the charge of burning a two-story house belonging to Edward Sheleys, of that place. The preliminary examination takes place at Waukon to-morrow.

A Vigilance Committee for Philadelphia Rowdies.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The depredations committed by Philadelphia rowdies upon farmers at Lower Merion have at length driven the latter to the formation of a Vigilance Committee.

Charged with Robbing Pensioners.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 29.—The case of James M. Coleman, Esq., of Indiana County, indicted for forging pension agents' checks and withholding money due pensioners, was called up in the United States District Court to-day. By order of the Court the three indictments were consolidated. The case was opened by District-Attorney Swoop, who briefly stated the case for the prosecution, as follows: The defendant, who is a lawyer of some prominence, and hitherto of irreproachable character in Indiana County, was employed by Eleanor Steers, of that county, to collect a pension for her son, a volunteer in the Seventeenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers. It appeared that Mr. Coleman drew the money on vouchers, received the checks and forged the endorsement of Mrs. Steers, and also drew other pension installments two years after the death of Mrs. Steers. The first witness sworn for the prosecution was E. A. Sarding, clerk of the Pension Office at Washington, who identified the claim voucher drawn by Coleman as that on file at the Department in Washington.

Patricide.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 29.—Last night about 9 o'clock Richard Edwards, aged 41, shot John Edwards, his father, through the abdomen, from which he died at half-past 2 this morning. Richard Edwards, is under arrest for murder. The testimony is complete as to the circumstances. Richard says his father was drunk and abused his mother, and that he left the house, and went to change his pistol from his coat to his pants pocket, when it went off and shot his father who was following, several feet behind him. The general testimony is that the shooting was done outside. The investigation is still proceeding before the Coroner. The father and son were butchers, and the father was given to drunkenness and to abusing his family. Richard had left home on account of this several times, but had always returned on persuasion of his father.

The Defense Offered in the Taintor Embezzlement Case.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—In the trial of Taintor, to-day, for embezzlement while he was the cashier of the Atlantic Bank, Judge Benedict gave an adverse decision on the point of law raised by the counsel for the defense, that it was competent to produce evidence to show that Taintor acted for the bank, and with the knowledge and consent of the President and Directors in making his stock speculations. This was understood to be the chief point for the defense.

After Judge Benedict's decision, the defense declined to put in any evidence. Judge Benedict then directed a verdict on the evidence of the prosecution, and the jury found Taintor guilty. His counsel gave notice that they would move for a new trial. He was then remanded to jail, apparently quite dispirited by the result.

A Deaf Juror Makes Known His Infirmity at the End of a Trial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The trial of the Cuban bank clerks, in Brooklyn, on a charge of stealing over $100,000 worth of securities, was brought to an abrupt termination. After the testimony was all in, and the case had been given to the jury, one of the twelve informed his associates that he could not consent to any verdict, and when asked for his reason, he said that he had not heard a word of the evidence, and "that he was stone-deaf."

Patricide in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—John Edwards, who resided at No. 308 Hopkins street, was fatally wounded last night by his eldest son, Richard Edwards, from the effects of which wound he died this morning. It seems that the father came home intoxicated, and, as usual, commenced abusing his family, when the son seized a pistol and fired. The ball took effect in the abdomen. Richard was arraigned before the Police Court this morning, and his trial was fixed for Nov. 4. Edwards was a butcher, and leaves a wife and four children.

Supposed Poisoning Case.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Oct. 29.—Maud Ensign, aged 20 months, died yesterday, and the Coroner's inquest, held to-day, says that she died from poison administered by hands unknown to the jury. Suspicion rests upon Lewis Jackson, colored, five weeks out of the Northern Indiana Penitentiary. The poison was administered in tea at breakfast yesterday morning, and there are now lying sick in the house Dan Smith, colored, and wife, white, Mrs. Ott, and daughter, white, mother of the deceased child.

The McCook Murder Case.

YANKTON, D. T., Oct. 29.—Although the order granting bail to Wintermute in the sum of $50,000 was made by the Court last Saturday, the required amount was not secured until this evening, when the bond was presented, approved by Judge Barnes, and his release ordered. No action has been taken as to the time of the trial.

A Murderer Taken After a Long Chase.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 29.—A detective from North Carolina passed through here last night, having in custody Peter Staley, who murdered a man named Clapp in Milford County, N. C., in April last. Staley was captured in Pike County, Ill., where he had been secreted from those who were on his track since the latter part of April.

Irving, the Would-be Nathan Murderer, to be Tried for Burglary.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—John F. Irving, who admitted, in San Francisco, Cal., that he was criminally concerned in the murder of Benjamin Nathan in this city, two years ago, is to be tried for burglary.

Ten Years for Forgery.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—George Williams, one of the gang of bond-forgers, a portion of which have been arrested in this city, was sentenced to the New Jersey State Prison for ten years for forging a check for $360 on the Iron Bank of Morristown, N. J.

Reward Offered for the Arrest of the Kelsey Murderer.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Gov. Dix has offered a reward of $3,000 for information which may lead to the conviction of the person who caused the death of Charles G. Kelsey, of Huntington, L. I.

Sentenced to Be Hung.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Jacob Michelson, who was convicted of murdering United States Deputy Marshal Stevenson, in Jersey City, has been sentenced to be hanged on Dec. 5.

Udderzook's Murder Trial.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Oct. 29.—The trial of Udderzook, on the charge of killing Winfield S. Gross, was begun this morning.

THE INDIANS.

The Government Treating With the Crow Tribe.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The delegation of Crow Indian chiefs, who have been here for several days, had a final pow-wow this afternoon with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and, after considerable talk and objection, acceded to his proposition for settling their grievances. They wanted their reservation in Montana enlarged, and Commissioner Smith promised to recommend to Congress the extension of its boundaries. They demanded to be paid on account of money due them, $100 each, while here, but they finally compromised on $50 each in silver. They particularly insisted that their former agent should be reinstated, but this demand was positively refused. They mentioned, as one of the reasons for preferring their former agent, that he used to give them flour by the bag; whereas the present agent deals it out with a shovel.

The Captive Modocs Arrive at North Platte.

OMAHA, Oct. 29.—A dispatch from North Platte, Neb., says the Modoc Indians arrived there this forenoon in charge of a detachment of troops, closely guarded. They are not yet allowed out of the cars. The officers say they have preserved a dogged silence during the entire trip. The intention is to place them in a stockade on an island in the Platte River, near Fort McPherson.

FOUNDLING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 29.—A foundling male infant, about 6 weeks old, was left last night on the steps of Charles Fisher, Esq., of this city. It was elegantly dressed, and there was left with it a bundle of clothes of the same costly character sufficient for winter use. No clue to the mother has been obtained, but she evidently knew the man, for Mr. Fisher is a kind-hearted widower.

WASHINGTON.

Suggestions to the Windom Committee.

The Director of the Northern Pacific and Chairman of the Committee on Transportation Asked for Information.

Why the Senator Is Peculiarly Capable of Giving Valuable Information.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1873.

Some ten years ago, or thereabouts, COL. W. S. KING, for several sessions Postmaster of the National House of Representatives, and a very wealthy citizen of Minnesota, was making a losing struggle with a small weekly newspaper in Minneapolis. Mr. K. was very poor; but, being a shrewd politician, he gained friends and influence, which in time procured for him the position above mentioned. Mr. K. went to Washington at a propitious time for a shrewd, unscrupulous schemer with a talent for lobbying. It was in the halcyon days of Credit-Mobilier, and subsidies of all sorts. He was also exceedingly fortunate in finding in the House a valuable friend and ally, by whose aid and his own talents he quickly succeeded in accumulating a fortune, which gave him prestige in his own State, and a reputation for success which placed him in the front rank of those who fatten upon corrupt legislation. This friend and ally was none other than THE HON. WILLIAM WINDOM, now United States Senator from Minnesota, but then representing the Southern District of that State in the Lower House. Windom had come from Massachusetts, ostensibly to practice law at Winona, but really in search of political preferment, which he was not long in finding, aided thereto, in some measure, by his friend King. Windom was a bright, shrewd, handsome fellow, with a countenance and manner calculated to win favor; and, withal, a fine stock of religious capital, as well as a penchant for addressing Sunday-schools, a la Colfax. If he never blossomed into the measure of full-blown Christian Statesmanship attained by Harlan, Howard, and Pomeroy, it was not so much from lack of active and pervading piety as for want of the broad field enjoyed by those apostles. William is young yet, however, and there is no knowing to what eminence he may attain in this field of profitable husbandry.

Windom and King appear straightway to HAVE JOINED TEAMS, and plowed the public domain to some purpose; for, whereas both were poor when they entered Congress, both were soon after, and are now, in affluent circumstances. King's off-hand, engaging way of meeting and treating "the boys" was well supplemented by Windom's polite affability and pious persuasiveness. So they drove a thriving business farmer. While the money, was placed where it would do the most good, the latter supplied an ample guarantee of reserve capital in the shape of religion and respectability.

About the time these worthies formed this interesting partnership, THE NORTHERN PACIFIC SCHEME became prominent in Congress, and in it they found the main opportunity to advance their fortunes. King, amply supplied with money, actively lobbied for it. Windom, as a Minnesotian, of course steadily voted and worked for it. The land-subsidy obtained and the company organized, what so eminently fitting as that the respectable and engaging Windom should become a Director, and that his fidus Achates, King, should have one of the sixteen shares in the first Construction Company of the road, each and every share of which cleared the net profit of $100,000? The circumstance of how at least $30,000 of this share was judiciously expended to insure Mr. Windom's ELECTION TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE is familiar to all Minnesotians posted in political affairs. The proprietors of the St. Paul *Press*, angered at not having been admitted to a share in this Construction Company, made dire threats of trotting out an opposing candidate. Secret negotiations were entered into by them with a prominent railroad-magnate of much money, to become Windom's rival. One day, a dispatch went over the wires from the business-manager of the *Press* to this magnate's agent, couched in the following terms:

"Where can I meet a mutual friend?"

When this reached the ears of Windom and his fidus Achates there was alarm in the Northern Pacific camp. K. immediately sought an interview with the *Press* folks, and offered them $30,000 out of the first profits of his share in the Construction Company to cease their opposition. The *Press* folks retreated gracefully from their negotiations with the magnate, brought their paper to the support of Windom, and received their money in due season, acknowledging the receipt, subsequently, in their own columns.

I have thus briefly outlined some incidents of Senator Windom's connection with the Northern Pacific enterprise, in order to give the public a clearer insight into the Senator's peculiar relations with that road, and to pave the way for a valuable suggestion. Senator Windom is Chairman of A MYSTERIOUS COMMITTEE appointed at the last session of Congress for the purpose of investigating the problem of transportation, and to inquire into the abuses which lead to or necessitate high freight charges. It is whispered in several uncharitable quarters that the Senator originated this Committee, and thus secured his own appointment as its head, for a purpose quite foreign to that ostensibly set forth. It is asserted by the irreverent that the Committee is a humbug, and was intended by its designer simply to lead public attention AWAY FROM alleged abuses in reference to the Northern Pacific, by bringing into prominence abuses in relation to other routes and enterprises. This is on the principle of Beecher's recipe for orthodoxy. To show that you are sound, says that eminent divine, you must pitch into somebody who is not sound. Now, we suggest that Senator Windom has a fine opportunity to deny these malicious allegations, and defy the allegators, by MAKING A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION of the causes which led to the early failure of the Northern Pacific enterprise. His position as Chairman of the Committee on Transportation will enable him to do this effectually, and his large experience and intimate connection with the Northern Pacific eminently fit him for the task. He can explain the effect of extravagant lobbying for a Government-subsidy in increasing the initial cost of a great enterprise. He can illustrate the beneficent results that must accrue to the public when a United States Senator holds the position of Director in a subsidized railroad, out of which some of his (the Director's) friends have grown rich, and out of which he (the said Director) has not come altogether without profit, albeit numerous investors in the bonds of the road are left in the vocative. He can expatiate upon the practical utility of a Construction Company which clears $200,000 profit out of the building of the first short section of his road, and of the efficacy of a liberal percentage of such profits judiciously employed in facilitating Senatorial elections. He can, in brief, without resort to other witnesses, furnish the public with a quantity of various and USEFUL INFORMATION bearing upon the problem of cheap transportation through government-subsidies, Congressional corruption, and hyperborean railroads. Of all these things which he has seen, and part of which he was, the Senator can enlighten us, and we respectfully call upon him to do so.

OCCASIONAL.

Water in New York Central Stock.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: How much water is there in New York Central stock? would probably be a very hard question to answer. The writer happened to be in Troy, about twenty years ago, when the consolidation of the various railroads from Buffalo to Troy and Albany into what is now the New York Central was in progress. There was a little road from Troy to Schenectady, which was in a chronic state of impecuniosity, and a special object of distress to the bondholders whose money had built it. It is doubtful if a train ever ran over it, either before or since the consolidation, which paid expenses. It is still an unprofitable part of a very profitable railroad. Well, John A. Griswold, partner of Erastus Corning, who was then President of the New York Central, bought up this little road for $100,000, and immediately sold it to the consolidated concern for $1,000,000. Mr. Corning was then very disinterestedly serving the public gratuitously in this great labor. If he could not have sold the Schenectady Road to the Central, Mr. Griswold would not have probably taken it as a gift on any terms. This is the road that Cornelius Vanderbilt, in 1869, with the consent of the Republican Legislature of the State of New York, watered to the extent of 80 per cent on top of the old water, and now squeezes dividends out of the public, east and west, on that much water.

Now, can anybody tell the public how much water there really is in New York Central stock?

B. W.

THE JUNIATA.

Her Arctic Cruise Amid Rocks and Icebergs.

From the New York Times, Oct. 27.

The United States sloop-of-war Juniata, Commodore Daniel L. Braine, whose arrival from the Arctic expedition in search of the Polaris was noticed in the *Times*, lay yesterday off the Battery. The experience of the Juniata expeditionists has been intensely interesting. The history of the voyage is a record of imminent dangers and hair-breadth escapes, although but one man was lost, a seaman named Thos. F. Smith, a native of Boston, and much esteemed by his messmates. He lost his life on the home passage from St. John, N. F., to New York. While the ship was rolling heavily in the trough of the sea, a sudden lurch flung him headlong from a ladder over the berth-deck to the bottom, and fractured his skull so as to cause his death. The Juniata, it will be remembered, left this port on June 24, 1873. After a run of five days and eight hours, she arrived at St. John, Newfoundland. There was a thick fog all the way, and the ship was forced to feel her way into the harbor. It was near here that those on board saw the first of the icebergs with which they were to become so disagreeably familiar before the cruise was ended. The ship laid at St. John for ten days, and was loaded down to the rails with coal for the supply of the Tigress. Her bows were also sheathed with sheets of boiler-iron as a protection against the ice, and every precaution was taken and preparation made for the dangers to be encountered. When the ship left St. John, July 9, a fog so dense was prevailing that, in the language of the ship's officers, "one could scarcely see the flying jib-boom from the bridge." The fog continued up to the latitude of Cape Farewell, the northern point of Greenland. When two days out of St. John a huge iceberg was descried, twice as high as the ship's masts, looming up in the fog, and as the ship passed it her guards almost grazed it. On the morning of the 12th of July a heavy gale set in from the south and east. The recollection of this gale is stamped indelibly in the minds of those exposed to its mercy as one of the most terrible they had ever encountered. It subsided the next day, and the ship steered for Fiskernaes, a small trading port on the coast of Greenland. The continuous fog still hung like a pall over everything, and filled everybody with a feeling of depression. An entrance to the harbor of Fiskernaes was prevented by it. The object of touching there was to purchase dogs for the use of the Tigress party. Guns were fired but no pilot appeared in answer, and the Juniata, finally obliged to abandon the effort, steered for Sukkertoppen, another trading port further north. A few hours' sail from Fiskernaes the ship was only saved from destruction by prompt action. Executive Officer Merriman says that while Capt Braine and himself were sitting in the cabin he heard a cry of "breakers ahead." The Captain, much fatigued, was dozing in an arm-chair. Mr. Merriman quickly awakened him, and the two rushed on deck and found the prospect before them appalling. Nothing met their gaze but rocks, breakers, and icebergs. The scene was altogether wild, terrible, and indescribable. The helm was instantly put "hard a starboard," the engine stopped, and the ship, answering readily, was steered safely through a narrow space, between two icebergs, into open water. Next morning the Juniata reached Sukkertoppen. The place was found to contain about 100 people, principally Esquimaux, living miserably in squalid huts. The few Danes there were housed comfortably, and Gov. Larssen, the Danish official in charge of the port, showed the Juniata's party every attention in his power. To their disappointment, however, it was found that no dogs could be bought here, and the next day the ship left for Holsteinborg, another trading-port, where more Danish houses and more evidences of prosperity were found than at Sukkertoppen. At Holsteinborg eighteen dogs and a number of seal-skins were purchased. The dogs were bought for three Danish dollars, equivalent in value to $1.65, and the seal-skins at the cost of one Danish dollar each. From Holsteinborg the Juniata proceeded to Disco, a place of some importance as the capital of North Greenland and the residence of Mr. Krarup-Smith, the Danish "Royal Inspector of North Greenland." This gentleman is the head of all the trading ports in this region, and is described by the officers of the Juniata as well educated and finely cultivated. Inspector Krarup-Smith spoke of the alleged dissensions on the Polaris, and said that Capt. Hall had left Disco much disheartened. The Inspector expressed an opinion that Dr. Bessel, the German scientist of the Polaris expedition, was somewhat to blame for these dissensions. He made mention of some dispute which Dr. Bessel had had with Capt. Hall in reference to another German in the Polaris expedition named Meyer, who had some grievance. The Inspector, who has been all his life interested in Polar expeditions, and is very well informed about most of them, was much interested in the Polaris. He sent, for the accommodation of the Juniata party, a "Kayack" (a small, canoe-shaped boat, made of skins and rowed by one man) to Ivigtut, a port 500 miles distant, with letters from the ship, and in search of information of the Polaris. The coal taken in at St. John was landed at Disco for the use of the Tigress, and the Juniata, which had made a week's stay, departed for Upernavik to await the Tigress' arrival. The heavy fog which had accompanied the ship so far still continued, and there were many narrow escapes from collisions with icebergs. One huge monster, towering over the mast-heads, and filled with ugly seams and cracks, was nearly run into on the run from Disco to Upernavik. While driving through the fog, at a later date, the ship was suddenly found to be head in on land, and, after groping awhile in the obscurity, the order was given to anchor, which was done in eighty fathoms of water. When some hours of uncertainty had passed the fog at last cleared away, and the officers of the ship were astounded to find how narrowly they had escaped destruction. They were in a small bay, of horse-shoe form, filled with icebergs, and before and on each side of them the rocks rose perpendicular from the water. The ship had previously passed through a narrow inlet to the inhospitable harbor, a passage presenting so many apparent difficulties to a navigator that one of the officers of the ship says that he would not have attempted the feat of steering the vessel through if he could have first seen the danger. The navigator, on examination, found that the ship was at the base of a mountain called Sanderson's Hope, about six miles from Upernavik, to which settlement the ship with difficulty made its way through the icebergs, and was moored on July 31.

On Aug. 2 the steam launch Little Juniata, the open boat fitted up at St. John, was dispatched with a picked crew, under command of Lieut. De Long, to Cape York, 300 miles further north, Upernavik being in latitude 73 degrees. Lieut. De Long had orders to search for tidings of the Polaris, and to pursue his explorations until half of his supply of coal was exhausted. He continued a fruitless search until more than half of his coal was used, and was obliged to sail a part of the way. The adventures of the boat's crew are described as being unusually perilous by Lieut.-Commander Merriman, and he also praises the bravery and heroism of Mr. De Long and his crew. The boat encountered a terrific gale in its voyage. Off Tessinsak he met the Tigress, and told of his experiences to Capt. Green, of that ship, and volunteered his services.

The Juniata left Upernavik on the 15th of August, and arrived at Disco on the 25th of the same month, having had a pleasant run. Nothing more was heard from the Tigress after the tidings brought by the launch until eight weeks afterward, when the Juniata reached St. John harbor. The weather was very comfortable during the voyage, the mercury in the thermometer at no time being lower than thirty-five degrees. On the voyage home the Juniata kept a sharp lookout for whalers to get information, but did not succeed in getting any.

A large chest of papers belonging to Capt. Hall was brought from Disco by the Juniata. It is said to contain documents concerning the Franklin expedition, and was left in charge of Inspector Krarup-Smith. Capt. Hall intimated to the Inspector that it was his intention to keep these documents unpublished until after Lady Franklin's death. It is thought the information contained in them was collected by Capt. Hall during his explorations around Southampton Island, and it is believed that five of the Franklin party lived on that island, for five years after all track of them had been lost, and that some of the party had to resort to the horrible method of escaping starvation by eating each other. The report that the Tigress' search was not a thorough one is finally denied by those conversant with the facts. Everything that could be done was done by the officers of the Tigress, and the four hours spent by their party at Littleton Island—or Life-boat Cave, as it was called by Dr. Kane—was amply sufficient to get all the information in reference to the Polaris that could be got there, and to collect the papers of the Buddington party. The Tigress also sailed afterwards westward from Disco, and continued the search with indefatigable zeal. Capt. Braine will go to Washington, taking with him the sealed chest of papers left by Capt. Hall.

A TERRIBLE STORY.

A Little Child Starved and Frozen to Death.

From the Des Moines (Ia.) Leader, Oct. 27.

A horrible story comes to us from Madison County, laden with mystery and terribly sigificant of foul play. The circumstances, as related to a *Leader* reporter, are as follows: Last Tuesday Mr. Daniels, wife, and little boy moved into a house in Scott Township, about five and a half miles northeast of Winterset.

As soon as the goods were all in, Daniels told his wife to straighten up things, and he would go and help a neighbor about his threshing. He then disappeared, and soon after Mrs. Daniels left the child, a bright little boy of 18 months, asleep on the floor, and repaired to a spring about 300 yards from the house to get a pail of water. While at the spring Mrs. D. says she heard the child utter three distinct cries; she started, and ran about half the distance, but, as she heard nothing more from the child, concluded that there was nothing the matter, and returned to the spring for the bucket of water. Arriving at the house on her return, the child was nowhere to be seen. She instituted a search about the premises, but, failing to discover the child, gave the alarm to the neighbors, who turned out and assisted in the search—all to no avail. Wednesday the search was continued but no traces of the lost child were discovered. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday passed and still the child was missing. The mother was half crazed with grief and anxiety, and the whole township was aroused. Sunday morning the people turned out en masse, and went to work systematically to beat the whole country round and about. A few hours search resulted in the discovery of the little one in the brush, about one hundred rods from the house, quite dead. No marks of violence were found upon it. A coroner's jury was impanneled the same day and brought in a verdict in accordance with the facts elicited. Physicians present were of the opinion that death resulted about thirty-six hours previous to the discovery of the body. The child was the son of Mrs. Daniels by a former husband, who had been divorced. Mrs. D. states that when she left the house she closed the doors carefully, and left the child asleep on the floor, but on her return the doors were open. It seems impossible that so small a child could have opened the doors and wandered so far away while its mother was absent but a few moments. There is strong suspicion of foul play.

PRICE-LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: When a public officer is granted certain powers and duties, which the people cannot do without and cannot buy elsewhere, it is best that the grantor say what pay he may accept for his services,—except, of course he be President of the United States. But, when the channels of commerce are as open to competition and multiplication as the harvest-fields and factories that feed them, or the markets they supply with vendibles, the price to be paid per pound, bushel, or passenger, for carriage by those channels, ought, and, in the final solution of the transportation problem, will be, left equally open to control by that law which is above Legislatures, and fundamental to the highest type of transfer as well at traffic, the law of supply and demand; free trade.

Legislating grain, lumber, cattle, and humanity across the country at a statutory price, evinces a judgment for hand-sleds in summer, and wheelbarrows for the medium of communication between production, manufacture, and consumption. It smacks of a parental hand of State laid upon individual interests with the warm affection of the step-mother who blisters her hand to "baste" the child she loves not, but assumes authority to regulate.

Why would it not be equally wise for legislative wiseacres to fix the price at which potatoes shall be sold, as the price at which they shall be carted by rail from country to city? The power to do the latter has wrapped within it the power to perpetrate the former stroke of despotic meddling. And the actual enactment of legislative rates for moving potatoes, intimates that there lies not far off the germ of inclination to pin the eating-price to the potato itself. Why not further develop this theory of uniformity by enactment, in opposition to the natural law of variation to meet the supply and the demand, and put a price for future years, not only on potatoes, but all articles of consumption, that every man may know in advance the cost of future life, and decide whether it be best to stay or suicide! Or, let meddlesome legislators lay their joint-and-several nose to the root of the matter,—the potato hill,—and say how much it shall produce each year, as well as how much it shall cost to get its product to market! This would afford the farmer a sure basis upon which to figure his future profits and losses, and determine, to a day, how soon he would be rich enough to join the church and purchase a pillow in Abraham's bosom. At the same time, it might be well for this paternal god of State to say whether the people shall eat the Early-Rose tuber or the Peachblow with butter or gravy, and what proportion of the mealy esculent is essential to good hash.

Such is the wilderness of princely nonsense and unfathomable folly into which the theory of regulating transportation-rates by legislative enactment inevitably leads in practice, if applied to analogous interests. Competition must ultimately govern the income of the railroad, and the corresponding outrage of the people along its line, as it does every other branch of business that is made profitable only by the application of personal brains and hard work. If a pushing tradesman strikes for the frontier settlement, opens his dry goods and groceries in a sod hovel, and, over a deer-skin stretched upon poles for a counter, demands for his truck many times its value, should the Territorial Legislature convene to mark down the price of his shirtings and his nutmegs? Until a rival booth shall be opened, people will probably pay too much or go without. Yet this tradesman, with $50 invested, is a "monopolist," with all the tendency to "bloat," manifested by the $100,000,000 railway that's without competitors; and the theory that "protects" the people from the latter is rotten if it fails to snuff the black wick of extortion from the other. Each hut makes the most of the market, like the farmer who occasionally realizes for his wheat thrice the cost of its production.

To expect men to be satisfied with 5 cents for an article or a service when its scarcity and its necessity combine to tender them 10 cents, is to count the love of gain no longer human, and to wrench from the merchant-world the god that makes it,—or, what is easier, to set down the expector as an idiot. And to say, by law, what shall be the compensation of labor or its product, is not one of the legitimate ends for which governments are formed. Government may, with equal justice, employ its official pitchfork to toss up the price of applied skill and labor, as to run down the great screws of its arbitrary cheese-press to reduce price—the very cream of industry—to the most diminutive diameter. And their proposition embraces, and ought to benefit, corporate communities of individuals no less than distinct persons. If it is because government is paternal that large aggregations of skill and capital are to have their dealings regulated by statute, surely small-fisted children, like merchants and mechanics, ought to be occasionally spanked with the "regulation" slipper, or the fatherly affection of paternalism is a myth.

But the giant argument in support of fixing all the rates of the rail, by the chronic grumblers and fresh ax-grinders of a Legislature, has ever been that, the rail's right of eminent domain is drawn from the same impure source. But, if granting a corporation the right to appropriate private property reserves, of right, to an outside party, the power to regulate the corporate business interests, that power certainly should rest, not with legislators,—of whom nine in ten have no direct interest in its rates,—but with the individuals along its line, whose lands it has taken and whose produce it is to market. But for those lands, damages, and all inconveniences, dwellers have been paid, and, latterly at least, in round sums. How, then, shall a Legislature stand upon the tottling theory of eminent domain to dictate to roads the cents per bushel they shall receive for the shipment of wheat? And no other theory is savored with any of the spice of justice. There is, then, no better ground for legislative interference with the tariffs of a railroad to which has been given the authority of eminent domain, than there is for a like meddling with the pay of policemen, and the fare of hacks in a city to which has been given equal power to appropriate private property to its corporate use.

This question is, therefore, after all, but a newly-prominent feature upon the old face of free trade. And dictating transportation-rates by legislative enactment is but a rotten piece of protection, that, in strictest keeping with its usual results, falls in fragments about the heads of those it claims to shield, and cheats the misguided friends of its adoption.

That the Illinois Railroad law has become a Chinese wall against our commerce with States lying west, and has "protected," like a pickpocket, the friends that fathered it, are propositions which have been long since established by a perfect plethora of facts. And yet last winter's passage of that law begot a feeling throughout a large portion of the West that legislation upon the question of transportation was to be the panacea of all rural ills, lift the price of crops, and drop the price of merchandise. The Grange societies of the Northwest took up the refrain that was expected to charm the skeleton from the corn-crib, and every town leveled its resolutions against the railroads. The extent and severity of that warfare surely and speedily robbed railroad-securities of that essential value called "confidence." Suspicion pricked on anxiety to sell; until those securities were rushed upon the market in such an avalanche that the supply crushed the demand, and panic ensued.

Who have felt its blows in the greatest number, and with the least ability to bear them? Those who called it forth, and thought that railroad-poverty would be farmer's wealth. The Grange-chicken came home sadly demoralized, and roosted on wheat-bins, still full, but shrunken in value from 20 to 30 per cent. The result has been the climax of evidence to prove the folly of legislating prices up or down,—of attempting by legislative action to build up one industry by sacrificing another; and ought, with the final return to financial equilibrium, to secure a corresponding harmony between the producer and carrier, each recognizing in the prosperity of the other the highest assurance of its own. Few wars close with the killed and wounded all upon one side.

"LAKE-SHORE."

Cleveland Railway Managers and New York City "Financiers"—A Bit of History with a Moral.

From the Cleveland Herald, Oct. 28.

Most of our readers are more or less familiar with the history of what is now known as the Lake Shore Railway—particularly that portion between Toledo and Erie, and which originally formed two roads. Among the railways in the land these two earned the foremost place. The Cleveland & Erie Road became a gold-mine from its start, and numbers of our citizens roll in the wealth that road brought to their pockets. The Cleveland & Toledo had its vicissitudes, but they were temporary, for soon that road became second only to the Cleveland & Erie in the rich returns it made to its stockholders. In those days the offices of their Presidents, and Treasurers, and Secretaries were in Cleveland, and were filled by Cleveland men. Not a dollar of the money belonging to either Company was known to be misapplied or misappropriated by any one of its officers.

But these roads were gobbled by New York City "financiers." A consolidation was made that there might be but one executive head, and that should be on a New York financier's shoulders, and but one purse string, and that should be in a New York financier's hand. The financial management of the Lake Shore Railway Company went to New York, and the first thing that turned up worth mentioning was the failure of the "financier" who held that one purse-string; and an amount of Lake Shore Railway funds, figured high up to a million or more, was put in a state of "suspense,"—whether that suspense has ever ended, we do not know. In justice to the author of that calamity, it should be stated that his character for honesty could not be doubted. He was entirely a reputable gentleman, but he was a New York financier; that means one who takes the chances in stock, and gold gambling—more softly called "operating." While the Treasurer's offices of the two companies above alluded to were in Cleveland there were no defalcations; no suspension.

The Lake Shore Railway Company, not yet recovered from the blow then received, has just now had a still more serious experience at the hands of its late President, Vice-President, and Treasurer, as the Executive Committee of the Company. All these gentlemen are New York "financiers." Neither of them is a practical railroad man. To what extent the Lake Shore Railway Company is involved by the misappropriation of the property of the Company, few know, and that few will not tell. Enough is known to render it certain that two million and a half of bonds of said Company were fraudulently hypothecated in carrying along private speculations in the stock of the Company, while rumor, which, in the ill-advised reticence of those who have knowledge of the actual facts in the case, has full lay, puts the losses of the Company through its three highest officers at $4,000,000. When the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Treasurers, and Executive Committees had their headquarters in Cleveland, and a majority of the officers named were Cleveland men, there was no rascality even whispered against them.

And now let every intelligent, honest man ponder this little bit of history, and draw for himself the moral that is taught by Cleveland railway management and New York City financiering. The great railway enterprise that, under Cleveland management and honesty, came to be the richest line of railway in the United States, has, within the week last past, under New York City financiering, been threatened with bankruptcy.

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your readers have probably seen that the United States Board of Engineers has condemned this bridge as a permanent obstacle to the navigation of the great river, and recommended that a canal and draw be constructed at the east end, as the bridge is too expensive to be torn down. It is hoped that their advice will be followed, and that the slough, or branch of the river east of Bloody Island, which St. Louis has completely closed up with dams, will be opened again, though it will be but a poor substitute for the river itself.

This bridge is a marvel of engineering and mechanical folly and profligacy. It has cost millions of dollars more than it need, and has been three times as long in building as it ought or need to have been. It is built of huge steel tubes, each of which is about 15 feet long and 16 inches in diameter. These tubes are made of steel staves, somewhat like a barrel, six of which form the tube, being bound together with a steel hoop, solid the full length. Each tube weighs about two tons. The bridge consists of three double-track spans across the river, which are supported by two piers in the centre of the stream. The foot of the arch springs only 35 feet from the centre of the river at low water, and the crown is only 70 feet above low water. As the variations of the stream are upwards of 40 feet, it is certain that very few boats will ever pass under it at any stage of water.

But a portion of one of the spans is completed, and it hangs low-browed and sullen, a vast mass of metal, apparently getting ready to drop to the bottom of the river. The weight in this span is truly enormous, and the conundrum with engineers is whether the piers can support the thrust of all this mountain of steel as it expands and contracts with the variations of temperature. The engineers on the work pretend to be very positive that the crown of the arch will rise or fall as it gets hot or cold; but others are equally positive that the mass of metal is entirely too great for this to be done, and that the force of the thrust must come against the piers, which sooner or later will give way under such an enormous flank or lateral pressure. The extreme difference of length of each of these spans, from the frosts of winter to summer heats, is estimated to be about 8 inches.

When the first span was ready to be completed, the length of the tubes had been computed at a temperature of 50 degrees, and one morning last month (September), the weather was just right to insert the last length. Before the workmen gathered it had got too warm, so the tube was too long, and could not be pounded or forced in at all. A few days after, forty-five tons of ice was tied on the arch, in gunny-sacks, and the span was at last contracted two inches and a quarter, enough to admit the last length.

The work is now progressing on all the spans, and their completion is named as occurring in January.

The location of this immense job was as bad as the plan of its construction. It is placed in the centre of the city, obstructing some of the most frequented streets, and occupying expensive real estate. The wagon-bridge above the railroad-track comes out on Fourth street on a level, but the track occupies a tunnel several miles long, the railway-station being in the western part of town.

ENGINEER.

GOLD IN COLORADO.

Rich Discoveries Reported.

Some incidents connected with the recent discovery of a new gold-mine, reported to be of extraordinary richness, in the San Juan district, twenty-five miles southwest of Del Norte, and in Southwestern Colorado, are given by the Denver *Tribune*. It says: "For years, or, in fact, from the first settlement of the district, frequent discoveries have been made of gold-nuggets and specimens in the vicinity of the locality referred to. These discoveries excited a general interest to find out the source from whence they came. All attempts, however, had proven futile till the 18th of last month, when P. J. Peterson and H. Brandt were so fortunate as to strike the regular vein or lead. The discovery was made towards evening, Mr. Brandt's attention being first attracted by the glitter of the pure ore itself that was embedded in a piece of rock lying at his feet. Peterson was but a short distance away, and immediately joined his partner. Without further delay the fortunate miners made good their claims, selected a few specimens at random, and returned to Del Norte with the news. Of course, the intelligence, backed by the rich samples, set the town wild, and everybody rushed madly for the new district with the hope of securing something. From Del Norte Messrs. Peterson and Brandt came direct to Denver, accompanied by Maj. J. Cary French, an old and well-known correspondent of the *Tribune*. The specimens brought to Denver by these gentlemen have produced almost as much excitement here as they have in Del Norte—that is, among those who have seen them. The samples of the lead proper vary from an inch to two or three inches in width, and are literally the pure gold in mass, perfectly visible to the naked eye, and assaying hundreds of thousands of dollars. Other specimens taken at random from various parts of the vein, just as they lay on the surface, and which were thought to be of little value, assayed yesterday at the Mint as high as $36,000 per ton. Taking all these facts into consideration, it appears as though this was likely to turn out the richest gold deposit in the known world. The best judges in our city pronounce the specimens unequaled by anything ever before known. Mr. P. J. Peterson is a Swede by birth, but has been in our country since he was 15 years of age. He is a gentleman of fine address, pleasing manners, and a generous cultivation. He is now but 35, and went to Samanana poor carpenter. He returns, after a comparatively short stay, a millionaire. Mr. F. H. Brandt is a native of Holstein, but has also been many years in our country. He is an earnest, hardworking, reliable, and intelligent gentleman, calculated to win and maintain the friendship of all whose friendship is worth the having. These are the fortunate owners of the Little Annie—a lead which, if we are not greatly mistaken, is bound to create more excitement in the mineral and financial world than any mine heretofore discovered all the world over."

WHIST ON THE BRAIN.

Mania for the Game in England—Some Account of the Late Mr. Clay, M. P., Its Champion and Expounder.

London Correspondence New York Times.

Mr. Clay, the member for Hull, an important, though not prominent, politician, and the greatest master of the game of whist in England, if not in Europe, has just died. He rarely spoke in Parliament, and when he did speak it was very briefly; but he exercised considerable influence privately among members on both sides. He was in early life thrown into intimacy with Mr. Disraeli, and, though Mr. Clay was a decided Liberal, the intimacy subsisted to the last. He was a man of gracious presence, with an elegant, finely-molded head, and soft, engaging manners; a witty talker, and a man of many social accomplishments. He made himself very useful in what may be called the domestic diplomacy of the political world, in making up differences between sections of his own party, or in settling compromises with the other side. Although a Liberal, and even a Radical, by conviction, he was more Palmerstonian than Gladstonian in practice, doubting whether in the long run acts of Parliament made very much difference. Mr. Clay was not only famous for his personal skill at the whist-table, but was acknowledged as the supreme arbiter of the rules of the game. The manual which he published under the initials "J. C." is accepted in almost all whist clubs as an indisputable authority. It sets forth the rules with great lucidity and precision. But Mr. Clay rendered a greater service to whist by first assisting to shape and simplify the rules, which he afterward undertook to expound. He was not only a judge, but a legislator, and the modern game of whist may be said to be in no small degree his invention. Among the educated classes the passion for whist is steadily extending; but few people have any idea of the amount of time which is every day given up to it in London. During the greater part of the year a little knot of well-known politicians and men of letters meet regularly every afternoon at 6 o'clock in the card-room of the Athenæum Club. Here whist is played in its most scientific form, and, it scarcely may be doubted, with great intellectual brilliancy. After Mr. Clay and Mr. Abraham Hayward, the *Quarterly Review* is recognized as the chief authority as to the jurisprudence of the game, and Mr. Hayward is the leader of the Athenæum Club coterie. At the other clubs the worship of whist is followed with equal devotion. It used to be said that at any hour there were always four men at the card-table, and that though men came and men went, the sitting was never absolutely broken up through the year. At the Travelers' Club play runs high, and the Reform Club has also obtained a reputation for heavy stakes within the inner circle. Billiards are also cultivated with increasing assiduity in English society, but of course there are practical difficulties in the way of its making the same progress as whist.

INHUMANITY TO HORSES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It does seem as if the days of inhumanity to horses ought to be ended in this age of enlightenment and progress; but, to the thousands who live on the South Side and patronize the street-cars, this morning was an exemplification that not only is such not the case, but to the inhuman treatment of the animals is added that of compelling the human freight to get out in the storm and help push the cars along, or walk through the sleet and snow to their destination after having paid their fare. This morning, thus early in the season, a long line of cars was to be seen on State street,—horses falling; drivers swearing; passengers jumping out to give the poor horses a lift, or hurrying along on foot for fear they would be late in their places, and incur the displeasure of their employers; and several cars run *off* the track because it was impossible to run them *on* it. How long is this state of things to last? I think the Humane Society should station its agents on State street, from Randolph to Adams street, and compel the drivers to stop for no one, and permit no one to get in, after he has got fifty or sixty passengers in his car. It is a shame to make one horse draw more than this.

Who is responsible for this state of things? The remedy, and the only remedy, is to be found in employing some other motive power. The dummy is the only thing we know of *now* that will certainly take the place of horse-power. Who objects to it? Not the horses. Take a vote of all the horses in the city, and there would be a very large majority in favor of it. If there are a few that think they would be afraid of it, let them keep off that street, or have a dummy-horse in front. Are the wishes of the thousands who are compelled to ride on the cars to have no weight against the few who drive teams? If the City Fathers are afraid to take the responsibility of permitting it themselves, let them submit the proposition to a vote of the people. The Railroad Company would be benefited by it, for they can run their cars by steam much cheaper than by horse-power, and can furnish increased facilities for their passengers. The people will be benefited, for they can be certain that the cars will always run, and can be certain of almost always getting a seat, instead of being compelled to stand as they now do more than three-fourths of the time. I hope, Mr. Editor, you will continue to agitate this subject until a reform is effected. Because our fathers rode after horses, that is no reason why we should always do so. I believe in the doctrine of the greatest good to the greatest number.

J. C. PALMER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28, 1873.

A Man Who was to Have Been Secretary of the Interior.

The St. Louis *Dispatch*, speaking of the death of Mr. Charles W. Ford, of that city, in Chicago, a few days ago, says:

"Charles Wright Ford was born in Sackett's Harbor, New York, in September, 1820, and at the time of his death was in his 54th year. It was during his early manhood that he became acquainted with the President, then Lieut. Grant, who was stationed at that place, and this acquaintance ripened, in after years, into an intimate and ardent friendship. When Gen. Grant afterward went to California he tried to persuade his friend to accompany him to that rising country, presenting as it did so many opportunities for the advancement of the young and industrious. But he declined and afterward removed to St. Louis, where the two met again. Grant had then resigned his position in the army, and some efforts were made to have him occupy a position in the United States Express Company, but Grant found it to his advantage to go to Galena to reside. They did not meet again until the breaking out of the war, when their old pleasant intimacy was renewed. Since the accession of Gen. Grant to the Presidency he has frequently urged Mr. Ford to accept high position within his gift, but he has always declined. His recent visit to the President, however, was possessed of more than ordinary interest. He met him at Toledo, and it is well understood that at that time he yielded to the earnest and oft-repeated solicitation of the President to accept a place in his Cabinet. The President always recognized the fact that Mr. Ford was his true friend in time of need, and in his prosperity he was anxious to give him practical evidence of it. The position intended to be tendered to Mr. Ford was that of Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Delano, the present incumbent, being booked for Secretary Richardson's place. The death of his friend will probably materially change the President's plans."

NEWS ITEMS.

Large amounts of gold dust are sold daily in Corinne. The dust is from Carriboo and Salmon River.

—The Clark County (Wis.) *Republican* states that the prospects of logging the coming season are growing better.

—Bellfontaine, Ohio, is building a $105,000 court-house, a $35,000 jail, a $50,000 hotel, and a fine Presbyterian church.

—A number of small sewing-machine companies have consolidated, and are about commencing a monster manufactory in Jersey City.

—It is estimated that New Hampshire has furnished more money for Western railroads during the last twenty years than the whole manufacturing interests of the State are worth.

—The Roman Catholics of England propose to organize local pilgrimages to the shrines of St. Swithin, at Winchester; St. Thomas, at Canterbury, and St. Edward, the Confessor, at Westminster.

—In the case of Elizabeth C. Parker, who recently obtained a verdict of $19,500 against the Boston & Albany Railroad for personal injuries, the motion for a new trial, on the plea of excessive damages, has been overruled, and award affirmed.

—The St. Louis *Globe* has deliberately come to the conclusion that the number of women who would rather not marry than become the wives of poor men is much smaller than the number of men who would rather not marry than become the husbands of poor women.

—Davenport is lively on potatoes. On an average twelve car-loads of potatoes arrive there daily for Davenport dealers and consumers. They come from the Southwest, from Milwaukee, from Illinois, and from any place where they can be obtained. Retailers ask from $1.15 to $1.30 per bushel for potatoes now, and the probability is that they cannot be obtained next spring for love or money.

—J. B. Berry, engineer for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, arrived in La Crosse this forenoon, and will at once proceed to survey for the final location of that road from the Junction to this city. This work it is expected, will take about one week to accomplish, when the matter will be settled, and we hope, the job for building the road in here promptly let.—*La Crosse Republican.*

—The general office of the Northern Land Office, now located in St. Paul, will be removed to Brainerd as soon as the rooms in the Company's building there can be prepared—probably about the first of December.

—The word panic arose out of the battle of Marathon. In that immortal fight a mere handful of Greeks encountered an infinite host of Persians, and put them to utter rout. How did they do it? The Persians were smitten by the god Pan with a sudden causeless and extreme fright. They lost their wits; and that state of things took its name from the god who produced it.

—In Wright County, Ia., on the Boone River, they had a tornado on the 17th,—the heaviest ever known in that section, though limited in area. It split Aaron Hoover's granary open at the top, entirely demolishing it, carrying one side of the roof forty rods, and dropping the other on the roof of the house and crushing that in. Mr. L. Sills was severely hurt by a falling timber. The tornado did little other damage, simply because it visited a comparatively unsettled section.

—There was recently on exhibition, at Plymouth, Mass., a piece of 2-inch water-pipe, 7 feet in length, taken from the section on the dam at the Thread Company's Works, which was so completely filled, its entire length, with the fine fibrous roots of the willows that are growing near by, that not one drop of water could pass through it. A depression in the pipe had at some time caused a slight breakage, and into this a portion of the root had insinuated itself and grown, until about a month since the passage of water was stopped, and a search for the cause revealed this result. A portion of the filling was taken out, and resembled closely a continuous "wad" of oakum. For five or six feet these roots are so tightly wedged in that no force yet applied has been sufficient to start them.

—Panics bring profitable grists to the mill of many beside lawyers. "Cable investments," the London *Financier* says, "have this satisfactory peculiarity—that events which prove disastrous to other undertakings bring nothing but benefit to them." This is illustrated by a statement that the traffic receipts of the Atlantic cables reached $15,000 (in gold) per day on Friday and Saturday, the 19th and 20th of September, and that the average for that month, including Sundays, has been about $10,000 per day, or $13,825,000 per annum.

Thirty miles an hour, including stoppages, is to be the order on the Northwestern Railway, between Chicago and Green Bay, via Milwaukee.

—The New York Central Railroad expects to have its four tracks ready for use, on the whole line from Syracuse to Albany, by January next, and partially so for much of the distance west of Syracuse.

—The Hudson (Wis.) *Democrat* says: "A valuable horse belonging to Jo Alexander recently died. Saturday evening at the meeting of the Grange in the Town of Hudson some one mentioned the loss, whereupon the snug sum of $135 was then and there contributed as a present to him."

—From a gentleman just from the lumbering country of the Muskegon, and well posted in regard to matters there, we learn that the prospects are decidedly uninteresting. A careful estimate puts the number of camps to be run this winter at not much over one-third of last winter's number. The wages to be paid will run from $15 to $18 per month, and enough men at those prices are to be had to supply the small demand.—*Bay City (Mich.) Chronicle.*

—The Beaver Dam (Wis.) *Citizen* says: "Tuesday morning, as the eastern-bound train was rounding a curve about 4 miles west of the city, a number of armed men sprang from the bushes and commenced to fire at the engineer, but fortunately did not hit him. He crowded on more steam, and was soon out of their reach. Their intention was doubtless to stop the train and rob the passengers, a number known to have quite large sums of money on their persons being on board."

—The statement of the First National Bank, of Madison, Wis., in July showed among its assets real estate valued at $1,996. When it failed the real estate was put in at $61,337.75; yet there had been no addition to the amount of real estate. The rise in Madison real estate, judging from this, has been immense in three short months. The capital stock is put down at $25,000, yet there was due to depositors, at the time of the failure, the sum of $220,000. It strikes us that ex-Mayor Hill and the Directors of that bank need an overhauling.—*Fond du Lac Commonwealth.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

By annexation Boston has now four "First Churches" that have been established more than two centuries.

—An enterprising newspaper in San Francisco secured the services of some carrier-pigeons to bring it a report of the Modoc executions. They flew off a few miles in good order, and have not been heard of since.

—The power of love is again illustrated in the case of Miss Catherine Oates, of Cornwall, England, who was married in Toulumne County, California, recently, to her lover, whom she had not seen in eight years, and whom she traveled 7,000 miles to meet.

—A Junction City, Kan., girl swallowed a pin about a year ago, which recently made its appearance, coming out through the left eye, entirely destroying her sight.

—It seems Prince Kassa, successor of King Theodore, of Abyssinia, has been making bad use of his English education. He has justified the great things expected of him by taking captive a rival Prince and bringing the arts of civilization to bear upon him. The captive's ears were stuffed full of gun-cotton, and his head was blown to atoms.

—A few weeks ago there was sold at the Castle Johannisberg, from the famous cellars of Prince Metternich, a cask of the finest wine in the world—at least in the estimation of those who like it—genuine Johannisberger. It was the best of the famous vintage of 1861, and was bought by Consul Bauer, of Moscow, at the enormous price of 28,000 guilders, or about [illegible] a bottle.

—A Boston man dropped five cents in a [illegible] cistern under the street, and a fire engine generously pumped out 120 barrels of water that he might recover the nickel.

—One of his friends says in a private letter: "Landseer delighted in color; he would allude to the deep green feathers of a bird and say, 'Does not that green gurgle in your eye deliciously?'"

—Not long ago two gentlemen started from London on a bicycle trip to Land's End, a distance of 300 miles. Their trip occupied less than one week. They were forty-two hours and twenty-five minutes actually upon their wheels.

—A new way of preserving autumn leaves is given as follows: Iron them fresh with a warm (not hot) iron, on which some beeswax has been lightly rubbed. This method preserves perfectly their lovely tints, and gives a [illegible] gloss which no other one secures.

—At the Carlton Club, London, the head cook receives a salary of £1,400 per year. Like Worth, who never sews himself, the cook only superintends and "tastes things" before they are served.

—A Memphis woman, afraid of yellow fever, sold a piano for $25, to get means to leave.

—Says the London *Spectator* of a recent date: "It has been a superstition for generations that a marriage performed by a Captain of a vessel on his way on his own quarter-deck was legal. Her Majesty's law officers, however, having informed the Admiralty that all such marriages are illegal, they have for the future been prohibited."

—New Bedford can claim the championship in modesty. An art dealer, among his other goods, placed in his window copies of antique statuary, such as are to be found in all the Old-World galleries, when a criminal prosecution was begun against him, and the valiant Marshal seized the statues. The matter was taken into the Police Court, and the Justice decided that the exhibition of the statue of Narcissus "manifestly tended to corrupt the morals of youth."

—Boston merchants have expanded the idea of answering certain questions by handing a printed card to the querist. Thus a well-known firm in that city, now in temporary quarters, but expecting at an early day to return to the old stand, [illegible] all inquiries by a card inscribed as follows: "We don't know when we shall return. We don't think about it. We have not rented this store. It is to rent. Price, $4,000. Lease of four years. This fully tells all we know."

Lively Ghosts.

Correspondence of The St. Paul (Minn.) Press.

On Sec. 36, in St. Croix County, live a family by the name of Lynch, who are troubled by having their clothes cut up, their dishes broken, and many other things of that sort happen. All this in broad daylight. I stayed till Wednesday night. All was quiet after dark until 7:15 a. m., when things, such as rolling [illegible], eggs, tin plates, earthen cups, began to go out of their own accord and show about the house. One piece hit a little girl, 2 years old, hurting her badly. Mr. Lynch offers $3,000 to have it explained. They have had some $2,000 worth of property destroyed. Hundreds of persons have seen these things, including the editor of the Dane County *News*, and the River Falls paper. Yesterday H. [illegible] Taylor, editor of the *Star and Times*, of the same place, Postmaster Jager and several others went for the scene of action. The things all [illegible] between 6 and 10 a. m. and 3 and 5 p. m. [illegible] nothing is disturbed on Sunday. The family Bible went into a kettle of boiling water and was spoiled. Broad-axes and augers get up and go [illegible] one near them and fly around. This is no joke, but a sad reality.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, Oct. 28.

The people who live on Cumberland street are amazed and alarmed. Something is the matter with the dwelling No. 1006. For the past two or three days extraordinary movements, which are generally regarded as spiritual phenomena, have taken place. Dishes were seen flying out of the windows, the clock danced off the mantle-piece, the chairs danced an Irish jig, the tables went through a *pas seul* and then dropped to pieces, the pictures hopped upon the floor, and went skimming out of the windows, even the phlegmatic door-mats turned over and rolled down the steps, while the culinary articles kept up an infernal clatter, as though the Evil One were stirring them up with a long pole. The people made an investigation of the premises, but could discover no one, and have come to the conclusion that the grave an enigma should be submitted to the clergy for solution. [illegible] should be no war of sects, a Catholic and a Protestant clergyman were selected. Both came, saw, wondered, studied, and incontinently gave it up as a bad job, in which the devil, [illegible] no doubt, had a hand, [illegible] terious tramps with masterly skill. So, the clergymen having failed to make it out, Lieut. Crawford, of the Eighteenth District, was summoned, and he will, in his own estimation, "knock the bottom out of this mystery, though the heavens drop through the hole."

Minerals in the Pigeon River Country.

From the Winona (Minn.) Republican.

Mr. J. F. Merrill, of Chicago, formerly Chief Engineer of the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad, and recently engaged in building the Milwaukee & St. Louis Air Line Railroad, has just returned from a trip to the extreme northern portion of this State and Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Superior, commonly known as the Pigeon River country. He informs us that, in connection with a citizen of Winona, he has effected the purchase of eighty acres of valuable mineral land 20 miles back from the lake shore, on which they found large masses of iron ore of a very fine quality. Judging from surface indications, the supply of iron is inexhaustible. We have been shown specimens of the ore, selected at random, which contain a very large percentage of pure iron. [illegible] also fine specimens of [illegible] the same locality, and he believes that all the mountain ranges in that country extending to the North and Northwest are rich in minerals, especially in iron. Mr. Merrill has also in his possession a lump of pure bituminous coal, which was given him by an old Chippewa Chief whom he employed as a guide. The Indian informed him that where he found it "plenty more of the same sort was to be found," but gave no clue to the locality except the statement that the spot was one day's journey on snow-shoes from the shore of the lake. Mr. M. has made an arrangement with the Chief to guide him to the spot for a suitable consideration, on the basis of [illegible] good no pay. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this last discovery, should it turn out as well as it promises, in connection with the development of the ores of that region. Smelting furnaces would of course be built [illegible] the iron [illegible] of the mines, effecting an immense saving in the cost of transportation.

Iowa Farming.

From the Wayne Co. (Ia.) News.

The attention of those persons who claim that farming don't pay in Iowa is called to the following exhibit, furnished us by Maj. Kellogg, of the cost of breaking, fencing, sowing, harvesting, etc., a forty-acre field. The work was all hired and a correct account of the amounts paid out kept. The items are as follows:

[illegible]

Leaving, after fencing and breaking, over [illegible] per acre clear profit. This will do [illegible] for our cheap lands.

The Prodigal Son's Brother.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal:

We are [illegible] Beecher and some of the newspapers are denouncing that mean wretch, the Prodigal Son's brother. If Prodigal Sons didn't have [illegible]

MANY P[illegible]

THE COURTS.

Curious Verdict in the Garrity Case.

Libel Suit Against Two Propellers.

Alleged Fraudulent Contracts---Infringement of Patents---Criminal Cases.

THE GARRITY CASE.

John Garrity, the brother of Hugh Garrity, who is now in Joliet Prison, was yesterday an unwilling candidate for the same place. His qualifications, however, were not considered sufficient. The indictment charged him with assaulting Samuel J. Medill, with intent to kill him. The facts were given at large in the papers, at the time of the occurrence, and it will be sufficient to relate them very briefly. Mr. Medill was passing along the west side of Clark street, just north of Adams, when a man jumped out from behind a support to one of the ropes of the Government derrick, and struck him on the left side of the head. Mr. Medill kept on his way and the man turned and ran north, stopping, however, under a gas lamp, where his face was distinctly visible. Mr. Medill recognized him positively when he was confronted with him at the Police Station, and also on the trial, and had seen him repeatedly for years. The defense attempted to prove that the prosecuting witness had told Mike McDonald that it was a small man who assaulted him. Mike McDonald, assisted by A. S. Trude, managed the defense. The witnesses came up, one after the other, in a most surprisingly regular manner. They all knew just what was wished, and had remarkably vague ideas of everything else. The contortions through which some of them went, when Mr. Reid questioned them as to their occupations were surprising. The jury were struck dumb by the force of the genius evidenced by the defense, and Mike McDonald was gratified by knowing that this one of his boon companions would not be taken away from him. The jury, after half an hour's consultation, found John Garrity not guilty.

LARGE LIBEL SUIT.

A libel against the propellers Arizona and B. W. Blanchard, was commenced by the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, The Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, The Orient Mutual Insurance Company, and the Phœnix Insurance Company, in the United States District Court, for the recovery of $34,500 alleged to have been paid as insurance.

The complainants state that they insured for C. B. Newcomb & Co., 26,500 bushels of wheat, to be carried on the Arizona from Duluth to Erie, Pennsylvania. While on her voyage the Arizona collided with the B. W. Blanchard, and the wheat was lost. Complainants have accepted the abandonment and paid the insurance, and now sue the propellers for this sum, which they have been compelled to pay through the negligence of the Captains of the boats.

INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT.

A bill for an infringement of a patent was filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday by Edwin C. Austin and Andrew P. Boynton against Samuel I. Russell.

Complainants allege that in January, 1867, Austin invented a patent tool for cutting mouldings, a half in which patent was sold to Boynton. The defendant has been using tools for cutting mouldings like the complainant's patent, and thereby defrauding them; they therefore ask an injunction against Russell.

SUIT TO ENJOIN A SUIT.

Barbara McMahon yesterday filed a bill against Patrick F. McMahon, her husband, and W. T. Ball. She states that she has commenced a suit for divorce against her husband, which is still pending; that he is worth nothing, while she is possessed of considerable property. In 1871 she purchased of Ball a span of horses for $1,800, Ball giving a written warranty, but by some mistake, or fraud, her husband's name was inserted instead of her's, as the one to whom the warranty was given, and about a year afterward he commenced a suit against Bull for a breach of the warranty. This case was set for yesterday by Judge Rogers, and Patrick avers his intention to push the case through to a compromise or judgment. Complainant alleges that her rights will be fatally ruined if she cannot restrain such judgment from being given in his name. She therefore asks an injunction against McMahon to prevent him obtaining judgment, that she may be substituted in his place in the suit, and that the warranty may be amended by the insertion of her name instead of her husband's. W. S. Hirst appears as solicitor for complainant.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

Robert E. Jenkins as Assignee of J. S. Garland & Co., bankrupts, filed a bill in Chancery in the United States Court against Clarke Lipe, to set aside an alleged fraudulent chattel mortgage. Complainant alleges that in June, 1873, defendants had a saloon at 240 Wabash avenue, where there was a large quantity of furniture and other personal property worth $2,000. On this J. H. Garland gave a chattel mortgage to secure the payment of $3,500. The Assignee now claims that this mortgage had no real consideration, but was made to protect the property against seizure; also that Lipe knew at the time of taking it that Gardner & Co. were insolvent, that the debt was a firm debt and the property firm property, and thence that the sale should be declared void, and he be allowed to sell the property for the benefit of creditors.

PETITIONS FOR WIDENING STREETS.

Two petitions were filed by the city for the assessment of damages for widening streets. One is for the widening and extending Franklin street from North avenue to Menomonee street, the estimated cost of which is $41,700; the other petition is for widening West Eighteenth street from Halsted to the west line of Block 2, Assessor's Division of N. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 20, 39, 14, or May street, the damages being computed at $25,304.20.

INJUNCTION WANTED.

Clara J. Turner filed a bill yesterday against Asahel Ernigh and Justice J. C. Haines. She sets out therein that in 1868, J. S. Turner and wife contracted to sell to Gavin H. Turner, her husband, Lot 36, in Block 2, of C. H. Walker's subdivision of the W½ of the NW¼ of Sec. 34, 39, 14, in trust to give complainant the rents for 15 years. Before making the deed, it was arranged that if Gavin H. Turner would build a house on the lot, and occupy it with his family, as a homestead, J. S. Turner would deed it to him, all of which was afterwards done. In 1870 Gavin H. and J. Spencer Turner made a joint conveyance to one George Gilbert, and he deeded the property to Asahel Ernigh. In June, 1873, Ernigh commenced an action in ejectment against Gavin H. Turner, and recovered judgment on a second trial, the jury having found for Turner on the first. Complainant states that she has never surrendered her homestead rights in the premises, and that Ernigh is about to procure a writ of restitution against the property, and turn her out doors. She, therefore, asks the aid of a court of equity to grant an injunction against the Justice and Ernigh to prevent them taking out such a writ until the cause can be heard.

THE COURTS.

None of the courts will be in session to-day, in memory of Judge Porter. The Criminal Court will be open, but no cases tried. The United States Court will also convene, but immediately adjourn. The office of the Clerk of the Superior Court will not be open until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

S. W. H. Eldridge filed a petition against Peter Bartelme, Jacob Bartelme, and Frank Bartelme, and they were adjudicated bankrupts by confession. The warrant was made returnable Nov. 29, and R. E. Jenkins appointed Assignee. The claim is on a promissory note for $1,000.

An order of arrest was entered and issued against Gustav a Loennecker, a bankrupt.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Jeremiah Cashman, who was indicted for the murder of John Quinn, plead guilty to manslaughter.

John Garrity, tried for assault with intent to kill, was found not guilty.

David Mahony, on a charge of driving away a horse, was found guilty and remanded.

Henry Armand plead guilty to horse-stealing, and was remanded.

COUNTY COURT.

Eva Schreiber was granted letters on the estate of John Schreiber, under a bond of $20,500.

The will of Ezekiel Cady was proved, and letters testamentary granted to Adaline and John C. Cady, on a bond of $23,000.

The final account of the guardian of V. Hill was approved and the guardian discharged.

William H. Carter, Herman Benze, and George D. Talbott were appointed Commissioners to make special assessments in petitions 343 to 408, inclusive.

COURTS IN BRIEF.

Rudolph Schloesser commenced an action in assumpsit for $2,000 against Mrs. Mary Farrell and H. M. Hayden.

An action in assumpsit against the city was commenced by Ossian and Wardell Guthrie for $1,000.

Jacob Whisner commenced an action against the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company for $5,000.

A suit in attachment was commenced by the Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Company against Griffin & Parish for $1,876.15.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 28.—Pursuant to adjournment, the Supreme Court met this morning at 9 o'clock. There was a full Bench, Chief Justice Sidney Breese presiding. The following was the business:

MOTIONS DECIDED.

Joseph Crookron v. Annie Richardson et al.; judgment reversed and case continued.

James A. Blair v. Henry A. Stolph; motion to set aside continuance, and case submitted on stipulation.

N. G. Smith v. David K. Cremer et al.; motion of appellee to file briefs granted.

Oliver W. Barrett et al. v. Tohnadge Spades; motion to amend.

William M. Butler v. Attivis Huertis et al.; motion to file briefs by appellants denied.

James Kelly et al. v. John Donlin et al.; motion to file briefs by appellants allowed.

Alice G. Van Namee v. Timothy Bradley et al.; motion for appellant to remove cause, as appellee has not filed briefs.

Buckingham v. Fisher; motion for further time to file brief of appellee denied.

David L. Haugh v. William Henry et al.; motion to file citation of authorities allowed.

Kelly et al. v. Kellogg; motion for leave to file record as of Sept. 10, and submit cause for hearing this term.

Lafayette & Chicago Railroad Co. v. the Danville & Vincennes Railroad Co.; motion for extension of time to file report to appellee's brief granted.

Phalman et al. v. Taylor; motion for order on appellee for original notes, checks, &c., presented in court for evidence denied.

Peoria & Rock Island Railway Co. v. Coal Valley Mining Co.; motion of appellee for additional time to file brief allowed.

Court adjourned until 2 p. m.

IOWA SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 29.—The Supreme Court of Iowa, in session for some time past, adjourned to-day.

MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 29.—The Court to-day considered and decided upon cases as recorded below:

85—John L. Perkins v. Loftus N. Krating and Arvin F. Whelan; dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

36—John G. Mason v. John W. French; argued.

11—Richard D. Colbaith v. Joseph Jones; argued.

2—Jonathan Chadwick v. Abram G. Butler and Edward Butler; argued.

9—Isaac Fewlass v. O. B. Abbott; judgment affirmed with costs.

28—Edward H. Davis v. Frederick Bush and Thomas Patterson; argument commenced.

THE CALL,

after to-night, includes all of the cases remaining on the docket.

THE EXPOSITION.

Continued Rush from the Country--The Stuffed Animals and Other Attractions.

The receipts at the Exposition yesterday indicated an attendance of over 7,000 spectators, whom the Stove Committee made quite comfortable. The excursionists—of whom it was apparent a large portion of the concourse was made up—came by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and by the Galena and Iowa Division of the Northwestern Road. The show may now be considered as at its zenith, and, if the present large number of appreciative visitors only continue to attend daily, postponement of the time of closing will be necessary.

The little menagerie placed in the southern wing of the Exposition by the Mount Union College is beginning to meet with admiration, the hairy old gorilla, the armadillos, ant-eaters, and other choice specimens being gazed upon with particular interest. Parents with children will feel reassured when the statement is made that the wild beasts in this show have been rendered perpetually harmless by an operation commonly known as "stuffing." In connection with this operation, a word on a collection of artificial eyes may not be out of place. The case in which they are exposed gleams with the greenish-yellow eyes which hint of tales of bloodshed in the depths of jungles, the gentle optics of domestic animals tinted with a warm rich brown, birds' eyes of all kinds, snakes' eyes of all hues, and last but not least, human eyes of all kinds and colors, from the beaming blue and beautiful brown, to the black eye which it would be hard for even Bridgeport to equal.

The collection of stoves of all descriptions is now complete, and it is not the least amusing part of the show to watch young couples, solitary benedicts, or would-be benedicts, as they gaze glaringly at them, and wonder how long it will take them to save up, out of their small, inexpansive weekly currency, enough to start one in a kitchen of their own.

One of the most pleasing of the exhibitors is a man with a red nose, who, wine-glass in hand, solicits each passer-by to taste his celebrated wine of something or other, which, though not a patent medicine, is allowed by the faculty to be the finest curative agency in the world. The receipt was got in a most mysterious manner from a dying Irishman some 2,000 years ago, and has since been handed down as an heirloom by the progenitors of the present proprietor. It is amusing to watch its instantaneous effect upon the sick, the lame, the halt, and the blind, who taste of the proffered wine-glass.

A young man in the eastern gallery is doing an immense trade in the way of bookselling, his prices being exceedingly low, only 5 cents for 12 interesting novellettes. It is reported that the city book trade is intensely incensed at this sacrificial book-man, and intends to enter a protest against his actions at the next meeting of the Exposition Committee.

The American Watch Company's $200 watch, which is to become the property of the person who shall receive the largest number of votes, accompanied with 25 cents in money, will be handed over to the lucky winner on Saturday evening. In the meantime, let the electioneering be carried on energetically.

ELGIN STEM-WINDERS.

The Elgin Watch Company exhibit some of their new stem-winding watches, which they have just put on the market. Parties who wish to examine them can find them at the leading jewelry houses.

This Company are still selling the Exposition medal at 10 cents each, and have already disposed of $1,500 worth, the gross proceeds being handed over to the sufferers at Memphis and Shreveport. They are turning out 2,000 medals a day.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL EXCURSION TRAINS.

In order to give the people living on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad an opportunity to visit Chicago and see the Exposition during the last week, the General Ticket Agent of that road has prepared the following excursion timetable:

Chicago Division—Sales will commence for the night express of Tuesday, Nov. 4, continuing to and closing with the same train of Friday, Nov. 7, except from Gilman and points north of there, which will sell for the Gilman passenger of Saturday, Nov. 8. Tickets will be good to return to Sunday, Nov. 9, inclusive.

Northern Division—From all points south of Foreston, sales will commence for the night express trains of Tuesday, Nov. 4, and closing with the day express trains of Friday, Nov. 7. Tickets will be good to return to Monday, Nov. 10, inclusive. From all points north of Foreston, including Dubuque, sales will commence for the Chicago express of Nov. 4, and close with the same train of Nov. 7. Tickets will be good to return to Sunday, Nov. 9, inclusive.

Iowa Division—Sales will commence with the day express trains from Sioux City and Mona of Tuesday, Nov. 4, and close with same trains of Friday, Nov. 7. Tickets good to return to Sunday, Nov. 9, inclusive.

THE MUSIC.

The following is the musical programme for this afternoon and evening:

AFTERNOON.

1. March—"Amoretten"	Bietzel
2. Potpourri—From "Oberon"	Weber
3. Overture—"The Rose of Erin"	Benedict
4. Fantaisie—"The Hermit's Bell"	Maillard
5. Waltzes—"Marion"	Lanner
6. Selection—From "Belisario"	Donizetti
7. Overture—"La Gazza Ladra"	Rossini
8. Serenade—Cornet Solo	Schubert
9. Gallop—"New Life"	Strauss

EVENING.

1. March—"Prince Frederick Carl"	Bilse
2. Overture—"Maritana"	Wallace
3. Selection—From "Il Templario"	Nicolai
4. Introduction—Polka	Faust
5. Potpourri—Operatic	Heinicke
6. Polka Mazurka	Hermann
7. Fantaisie—From "Aida"	Verdi
8. Overture—"La Sirene"	Auber
9. Galop—"Good Night"	Piefke

—The Sacramento *Record* of a late date says: "An odd entry for a premium was made at the Pavillion last night. Mrs J. B. Walters entered the hair upon her head. Four years ago she cut off her hair, shingling it close to her head, and now it is five feet long, reaching within eight inches of the ground when she is erect. The hair is fine, strong, thick, and of a dark-brown color."

IN MEMORIAM.

The Bar Meeting in Honor of Judge Porter.

Remarks by Judge Van Buren, Judge Booth, and Others.

Adoption of Resolutions---The Funeral Arrangements.

A meeting of the Bar, in memory of the late Judge Porter, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, was held yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Council Chamber, pursuant to adjournment, Judge Gary presiding.

THE ARRANGEMENTS.

The report of the Committee on Arrangements was first read. The Hon. Stephen A. Goodwin was selected for Marshal, and Gen. I. N. Stiles Assistant Marshal. The pall-bearers were Judge Gary, Jameson, Williams, Farwell, Rogers, Tree, Booth and Wallace.

The members of the Bar are requested to form in front of the residence, No. 444 West Washington street, and march to the Third Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Washington and Carpenter streets.

The following is the order of procession:

First, Members of the Bar.
Second, Clergy and Judges of the Federal Court.
Third, Pall-bearers.
Fourth, Hearse.
Fifth, Family conveyances.
Sixth, Friends and acquaintances.
Seventh, Citizens.

On reaching the church, the Bar will open their ranks to allow the cortege and family to pass through. The members of the Bar will then enter and take seats in the centre of the church, where places have been provided and reserved for them.

On suggestion of Mr. Goodwin and the motion of Judge Van H. Higgins, it was decided to request the Bar to wear crape, and also to provide themselves with white gloves. The Chair then called for the reading of the resolutions.

E. W. EVANS.

Mr. E. W. Evans, before reading the resolutions, remarked that he had never before known such unity of feeling as was manifested on the occasion of Mr. Fuller's death. He had passed away in the midst of his usefulness, struggling with death, but it came at last. They had hardly retired to their offices, when they were shocked by the news of the death of Judge Porter. The Bar had been called on to mourn the departure of two of its brightest ornaments, and they were no ordinary losses. In regard to Judge Porter, he would say that, if he were selecting a model Judge, so unyielding, and dignified, and impartial, he know of no one he should select sooner than him. He, too, had gone in the midst of his usefulness. He did not claim for him all the urbanities and courtesies of life, but challenged any man to show any decision by Judge Porter which did not show the law as it was, or as he believed it to be. Nothing can add to the respectability of the Bar more than an incorruptible judiciary. The Bar mourned him as a Judge, as they mourned Mr. Fuller as a model lawyer.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions were then read.

Resolved, That the sudden and unexpected death of the Hon. William A. Porter, late Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Cook County, filled the entire community with sadness and sorrow, and demands from the Bench and Bar of this city an appropriate expression.

Resolved, That we, as members of the Chicago Bar and as citizens of the State of Illinois, deplore the untimely death of one whose life gave ample assurance that coming years would only increase the honors he had already won, and who, in every relation of life, was honest, conscientious, and true, whose influence will long be felt, and whose influence will long be cherished by all who knew him.

Resolved, That in his death, the Bench has lost one of its most honest, faithful, and enlightened Judges; the Bar one of its most exemplary, respected, and honored members; society, a man whose life was an example of manliness, purity, and Christian grace, and whose influence was always felt upon the side of morality, justice, and right; and his friends and relatives, a man whose rare social qualities, whose extensive learning and high culture, whose general humor, whose refined taste in literature and art, and whose ardent sympathy with all that is great and good, rendered his presence a joy and his influence a blessing.

Resolved, That in his laborious and conscientious devotion to duty; his entire impartiality toward all; his disinterestedness; his freedom from prejudice or bias; his love of justice, and his uniform desire to make his decisions accord with right, under his example as Judge, worthy of imitation, while his pure, exemplary life, his high culture, his dignified deportment, and his warm sympathy with everything tending to elevate and ennoble his race, made him an ornament to our profession, and a model for the young.

Resolved, That we tender to the son and relatives of the deceased our sincere sympathy in this their sad bereavement; that the several courts of the city be requested to adjourn, and that, as a mark of our respect for his memory, we attend in a body his funeral.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint members of the Bar to present these resolutions to the different courts of the city, and that they be requested to enter the same upon the records of said courts.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the late Judge Porter.

JUDGE VAN BUREN

said he felt compelled to say a few words. He was born in the same county—Columbia—with Judge Porter. He was not much acquainted with him there, as he was much younger, but his father was cultivated, and his mother was a member of a wealthy and distinguished family. Judge Porter was a man of high culture and education. While on the Bench, his dignified demeanor never deserted him—he never forgot to be a gentleman. While there were many distinguished members of the Bar yet, his was a loss which could hardly be borne.

JUDGE MOORE

also bore testimony to his sterling qualities. He said he was a remarkable man; a man of fine physique, who was accustomed to take great care of his health, and daily exercise in the open air, and yet he was taken away in a moment—in the twinkling of an eye. While the Bar were even in the act of offering his name as one of the candidates, he was in the arms of death. Such a lesson should admonish them to be ready. From his own conversations with the Judge, he knew that he was not unprepared to depart and be with Christ. He read the Bible daily, and the Bible lay open in his room, showing what had probably been his last occupation. His seat, too, in church was never vacant when he was able to attend. In his social life, also, he was a man of remarkable kindness. He made few acquaintances. His library was a pride, and was well filled with select books. Less than two years ago, he lost his wife, and he left but one little boy in his own family to mourn his loss, with numerous relatives and friends.

MR. MAGRUDER

said the remark of one of the speakers was eminently just,—that Judge Porter was a man of high culture and fine literary taste. His knowledge of books was extensive, and he delighted to talk of them, and discuss the beauties of his favorite authors, with intimate friends. He bore without reproach the grand old name of gentleman. He was a man of fine judgment and great independence of mind. Though his mental operations were slow, yet when his conclusions were reached they were his own,—he had thought them out himself. As a Judge, he brought great caution and care to the decision of cases. The startled gambler was surprised to find in him a Judge by whom his punishment, once a mere fine, was raised to imprisonment in State's Prison, and outraged womanhood found a sure guarantee of honor vindicated and insult avenged. No cliques or rings could control him,—he was emphatically no respecter of persons. When his faults of manner had been forgotten, his conscientiousness and integrity would preserve his memory fresh. How sadly he must have died. No hand to catch his falling head, or wipe his dying brow. Beside his chair were the statutes and the Bible,—both open—fit types of his duty to man and his duty to God. And they offered a solemn lesson, that in their study of human law they should not forget the constant perusal of the Divine statutes.

MR. STEELE,

with whom Judge Porter had been associated before his elevation to the Bench, gave a brief eulogy on his former partner. He had known Judge Porter well for about seventeen years. He was only in the prime of life when he died, and he died in the service. The statutes were open on his table at page 411, and the papers in a case he was examining lay near. The Christian religion had in him an ardent and firm believer. Although he never connected himself with any visible branch of Christian brotherhood, he had a deep, present sense of the reality of Christianity. Notwithstanding the hardships and trials of his position, he never knew the Judge to utter a harsh or unjust word of any brother lawyer. He has been removed suddenly,—so suddenly as to startle every one present, and suggest the inquiry, Are you ready?

JUDGE BOOTH

said he had not intended to say anything, but the drift of the remarks compelled him to suggest that it seemed to him that the tone of the addresses were too solemn. The event was one that came to every one, sooner or later. In the language of the poet, "If it be not to come, it will be now; if it be not now, yet it will come, and readiness is all." It should be taken as a warning for all, to be as ready as was the Judge, that when the call did come it might not find them unprepared.

Remarks of eulogy and regret were also made by Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Shirley, and Mr. Dent. The resolutions were then adopted. On suggestion of one of the members of the Bar, Judge Gary, in accordance with the resolutions, appointed the following committee to present the resolutions to the various courts: To the Superior Court, H. G. Miller; to the Circuit Court, W. H. King; to the County Court, J. M. Rountree; to the Criminal Court, E. G. Asay; and to the United States Courts, H. S. Monroe. The meeting then adjourned.

THE FUNERAL EXERCISES.

The funeral exercises will take place at the Third Presbyterian Church, on the corner of West Washington and Carpenter streets, at 10 o'clock. The pastor, the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, assisted by Dr. R. W. Patterson, will conduct the services.

RAILROAD AND MARINE NEWS.

Reduction of Hours of Labor and Wages on the Chicago Roads--Damaged and Missing Vessels.

Freight business on the railroads in this city, has greatly fallen off during the last two weeks, and railroad managers apprehend that business will come almost to a stand-still during the coming winter. As a consequence, all the Western roads are making arrangements to curtail their expenses as much as possible. The Michigan Southern led off in the movement of cutting down its expenses, by reducing the hours of labor of the mechanics in their employ two hours a day, and cutting down the salaries of its employes 10 per cent. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad followed suit on the 15th inst., when the following circular was issued by A. A. Talmadge, the Superintendent of the road:

ST. LOUIS, October 15, 1873.—Owing to the decrease of business, caused by the financial difficulties of the country, it becomes necessary to make a temporary reduction in expenses to correspond with the decrease in earnings. A decrease in the time of mechanics, the wages of trackmen, and the time of train men has already taken place. In order that each person employed in the service may bear a proportion of the reduction, the following order is issued: On and after Oct. 15, a reduction of 10 per cent will be made from the salaries of all officers, commencing with the General Superintendent and going through all departments of the road, deducting 10 per cent from all persons who draw a fixed salary per month. As soon as business returns to its former channel, the salaries will be restored to the rate previous to Oct. 15.

The managers of nearly all other St. Louis roads have issued similar orders, and reduced the wages of their employes.

During the last week many consultations have been held between the managers of the various lines in this city, with a view to imitate St. Louis for once, and reduce wages here also. Several of the roads concluded yesterday to make reductions by the 1st of next month, and no doubt all others in the city will do the same.

On the Illinois Central Railroad the hours at their shops had previously been reduced from ten to nine hours a day. It has not yet been decided whether a further reduction will be made, but the managers of the road have concluded to reduce, on the first of next month, from 8 to 10 per cent, the wages of a portion of their employes who are paid monthly salaries. The managers of the Michigan Central Railroad have cut down the hours of labor in their shops from ten to eight a day, and lowered the wages of the men engaged on road repair from $1.37½ to $1.25 a day. On the 1st of November, the wages of the employes receiving monthly salaries will also be reduced.

The hours of labor on all the roads in the city have been reduced from one to two hours a day, but what the reduction in salaries will be, has not yet been decided upon. There is but little construction going on at present, most of the roads having discharged their entire working force. The Chicago & Alton Road is the only one pushing its new improvements to a speedy completion.

THE RECENT STORM.

Nearly every vessel that came into our harbor yesterday showed signs of the rough weather we have had during the last few days.

The schooner Onondago, which left here two or three days ago with a load of grain for Buffalo, was compelled to return again to this harbor on account of the storm. Her mainboom and gaff are broken, and the bulwarks stove in. The rigging is alsobadly damaged.

The schooner William H. Hawkins came in minus her deck-load of lumber. Her rigging was badly torn.

The schooner Lyman N. Davis also lost her deck-load of lumber.

The schooners Gipsy and Hamilton left Muskegon at the same time as the Davis, but nothing has as yet been heard from them, and fears are entertained as to their safety.

CHANCE LOVES.

A Fool and His Money Soon Parted.

A most remarkable case was listened to yesterday morning by all who happened to be in Justice Banyon's Court. The principal actors in the story are E. G. Ricker, a well-to-do merchant of Elgin, Frank Stewart, alias "Dancing Frank," alias Frank Robinson, John Bucksot, and Harry Collins.

Frank Stewart is an old acquaintance. She is arrested about every two weeks, on some charge or other. She is a woman of good address, fair education, and is a very dangerous person of her kind, constantly picking up greenhorns from the country, and invariably getting their money. It is only a few weeks since she was arrested for living with Frank Leotard as his wife, in a house on Peck court. Last Thursday Mr. Ricker came to Chicago from Elgin, and, unfortunately, after transacting his business, got on a little spree. While walking along State street he was accosted by Frank Robinson, who soon had her victim in tow, and took him to the house of ill-fame, kept by Lib Ferren, the wife of Capt. Ruel G. Rounds. Ricker had in his possession $600 and a check for $3,500 more. When Frank found how much money Ricker had, she determined to get it all. She kept her victim in the house, drugging him with villainous whisky, and at last, with the aid of two noted rascals, John Bucsot and Harry Collins, she persuaded Ricker that she was passionately in love with him and that he must marry her. On Saturday morning the license was obtained, and in the afternoon they were married. Of course, Frank soon had possession of her husband's $600, and persuaded him to go out and get his check cashed. He went out, and it is said that he drew the money, and that Lib Ferren induced him to redeposit it, but this is not probable. The truth probably is that when he was going for the money he became sober, and, instead of drawing it, went to a lawyer, Mr. G. O. Fellows, who advised Ricker not to be too hasty, but to get some rest and then come to him, and he would go with him to Frank and persuade her to give up the money. This Ricker consented to, but never returned, nor did he draw the money. Bucksot and Collins followed him till he went into Fellow's office, and when he came out they followed him to a convenient place, where they set upon him, pounding him in the most brutal manner, all for the sake of obtaining the money they supposed he had. They got up and ran off, and Ricker after a time recovered sufficiently to go away, no one knows where. Monday, Detective Slayton arrested Bucksot, and last night Detective Gallagher arrested Collins. Bucksot and Frank were tried yesterday before Banyon, who held the former in $1,500 and the latter in $500 bail. Collins will be examined this morning. The police are on the lookout for Ricker. A man answering his description has been seen, and it is feared the injuries received have affected his brain. If in the city, he will be found to-day.

"TIME IS MONEY."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I wish to call the attention of the management of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad to the fact that their dummy-train, leaving Englewood at 7:31 a. m., and the dummy-train leaving the city at 6 p. m., are almost invariably five to fifteen minutes late on arriving at their respective stations at Englewood and the city. Now, the Rock Island Company have kindly taken the burden of furnishing us "suburbans" with transportation, thus relieving the Michigan Southern and Fort Wayne of a great burden. They have done more for our accomodation than any other road, and, feeling this to be the case, they kindly raised the commutation fare last January from $8 to $10 per 100 rides.

Now, none know better than the Railroad Companies that "Time is money," and, when they allow these, the most important two dummy trains, to be persistently late, they rob us of just so much time every day. With the Westinghouse air brake they can stop a train so rapidly that it does seem they might make better time, and thereby give us the worth of our money in increased facilities of travel.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28, 1873. ENGLEWOOD.

PERTEET.

How He Received the Intelligence.

The Dissenting Judges Considered Him Insane.

THE TRIBUNE stated Wednesday that the Supreme Court had declined to grant a new trial in the case of Perteet, and had fixed a day for his execution. Yesterday one of the reporters of this paper visited Joliet for the purpose of interviewing the prisoner, who is confined in the jail. It appears that he was first informed of the judgment of the Court Wednesday morning by the Rev. Dr. McLeod of the West Side Presbyterian Church, of Joliet. Mr. McLeod called to see him in the forenoon, this being the third visit he has paid him since his confinement. Upon his entering the jail, Perteet manifested his usual indifference, saying he did not care a great deal about the decision of the Supreme Court. He said the people could only destroy his body—his soul was with God. He had no doubt, however, but the Court would grant him a new trial. After quite an extended conversation, Mr. McLeod took leave of the prisoner but after talking with the Sheriff, concluded to see him again at once and tell him of the action of the Court, which he did. Upon being informed that the Court had decided

ADVERSELY TO HIM,

Perteet simply said, "Is that so?" But his whole manner was changed. He was noticed to shudder somewhat, and manifest a greater degree of uneasiness than ever before. As the conversation was continued he was very emphatic in asserting his innocence of killing his wife, and even went so far as to refer to her in the kindest terms. Subsequently Mr. McLeod retired to the prisoner's cell and offered prayer in his behalf. Perteet knelt, and was apparently very devout, following in prayer, &c. After the minister had left him he called for the Sheriff, and requested that the turnkey should not be allowed to officiate around the jail hereafter. The reason of the request was that the turnkey was one of the jurors before whom he was tried in the Will County Court. Perteet said he could not bear to see the man who had voted him guilty of a crime of which he was innocent. The Sheriff very kindly granted the request, and assigned another man to the position of turnkey. Late in the afternoon the Sheriff put a copy of THE TRIBUNE in the hands of the prisoner, from which he could read his fate. THE TRIBUNE was admitted because of the impartiality of its report of the case. After reading the paper the prisoner felt a little more hopeful, for he had not before been informed that his case was decided by a divided court. He thought that, under the circumstances, there was a possibility that his sentence might be commuted by the Governor to imprisonment for life. When Dr. McLeod first informed him of the decision he did not know that the

DAY OF EXECUTION

had been appointed. Perteet jumped at the conclusion at once, however, that the first Friday in December would end his time. He was only one week out of the way. He refused to be interviewed or even talked to by correspondents, and says he has told all he intends to tell in relation to the murder of his wife. He insists that he has frequently seen

HIS WIFE'S GHOST

since confinement here, and his story is concurred in by at least a half-dozen prisoners. He says also that he has been visited several times by the ghost of a man named Case, who was a few years ago hung in the jail. He claims to have seen Case in all shapes, but most frequently with his head off. This story is also affirmed by his fellow-prisoners.

The Sheriff has apprehension that Perteet will commit suicide, and has taken every precaution to prevent it. Some weeks ago the reporter asked the prisoner if he ever thought of such a course, and he laughed at the idea, saying he would never stain his hands with his own blood, and that if he had to die an unnatural death the officers of the law would be favored with the job. Perteet has lost a great deal of flesh since confined in Joliet, and his hair and whiskers are rapidly whitening.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Our special correspondent at Ottawa reports the proceedings in court in reference to this case as follows:

When the Supreme Court convened Wednesday afternoon, the Judges took their seats with an unusual degree of gravity. It was observable to every one that something of more than ordinary solemnity possessed their minds. Chief Justice Breese made the announcement as to the Perteet case.

Mr. Justice Scholfield then rose, and with great dignity said: "I do not concur in the opinion." Following this example, Mr. Justice McAllister said: "I do not concur, and will file a dissenting opinion." Mr. Justice Scott said: "I do not concur in the opinion of the Court."

It is very generally believed that the non-concurring Judges base their opinion on the ground that, by the shameless conduct of his wife and daughter, Perteet had been driven to the verge of insanity, and that at the time the act was committed he really was insane. A prominent lawyer of Chicago was here to-day, who was consulted by Perteet long before the murder in reference to his former difficulties, and who then told him he must be crazy, and this lawyer believes to-day that such was the case, and that Perteet was not guilty, in a legal sense. The opinion of the majority of the Court is simply that there was no error in the record, and that, therefore, the judgment of the Court below must be affirmed.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

A change has been announced in the programme for the remainder of the present week. "Hearts" has been taken off, and another novelty presented in the form of "Fashion," by Anna Cora Mowatt. This is a society drama of the best class, and is to be mounted with exceptional magnificence and disregard for expense. The cast of characters will be as follows:

Adam Trueman	C. B. Bishop
Col. Howard	J. J. Sullivan
Count Jolimaitre	N. Saulsbury
Mr. Tiffany	Russell Soggs
Snobson	George Giddens
T. Tennyson Twinkle	W. H. Otis
Augustus Fogg	W. Eytinge
Zeke	S. Reed
Gertrude	Miss Meek
Mrs. Tiffany	C. F. Maeder
Prudence	Miss Mathna
Millinette	Miss Cline
Seraphina Tiffany	Miss Howard

Monday evening "Clouds" will be played for the first time. By keeping up a continual supply of novelties, Mr. Hooley is exhibiting a desire to please which should meet with a ready response from the lovers of comedy. Mr. Bishop's excellent management is also bearing good fruits.

THE OTHER THEATRES.

Miss Neilson is nightly delighting enormous audiences at McVicker's Theatre with her unrivaled *Juliet*, and will do so again this evening. To-morrow night she will appear as *Pauline* in "The Lady of Lyons," which will be repeated at the matinee and in the evening on Saturday. Miss LeClercq played to a good house at the Academy of Music last evening in "Fate." On Friday night she will play *Rosalind* for her benefit. There is no change elsewhere.

THE ROYAL JAPS.

These individuals began their surprising and entertaining performances last night at Kingsbury Music Hall. They have not deteriorated since they were here last. The performance is repeated to-night.

The Fate of French Marshals.

From a Paris Letter.

Let me add that the history of previous trials of Marshals of France is not calculated to flatter the hopes of Bazaine. The office of Marechal was instituted in the reign of Francois I., and since then five Marshals have been tried, found guilty, and all of them executed. 1. Marshal de Retz was hanged and burned for rebellion and high treason. 2. Marshal de Biron was decapitated for conspiring with Spain against his friend and benefactor, Henry IV. 3 and 4. Marshals de Marcillac and de Montmorency were sent to the scaffold for conspiring against the Red Man, Richelieu. 5. Marshal Ney was shot by the Bourbons in 1815, for going over to his old master, Napoleon, on his return from Elba. Bazaine is the first French Marshal charged with not having done his duty in the face of the enemy.

SALVE.

All Right Salve, for Burns, Boils.

CORNS!

25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st. Wholesale by VanSchaack, Stevenson & Reid.

AMUSEMENTS.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL,
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

ONE WEEK ONLY,
Commencing Wednesday Evening, Oct. 29.
Positively the last appearance in this city, prior to their return to Japan, of the
GREAT ROYAL YEDDO
JAPANESE TROUPE,

Consisting of sixteen Star Artists from the Imperial Theatre, Yeddo. The only company which has had the honor of appearing before the Mikado, the present Monarch of Japan. Price of admission, 50 cts. Reserved Seats, 75 cts. Seats can be secured at the Box Office of Hall three days in advance. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Performance commences at 8 o'clock. Saturday, Grand Matinee at 2 o'clock.
J. C. BARCUS, Manager.
CHAS. H. READ, Gen'l Agent.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinee Anna Cora Mowatt's beautiful Play of contemporaneous society, entitled
FASHION;
OR, LIFE IN NEW YORK.
With beautiful mountings and a superb cast.
Monday, Nov. 3, an entirely new and original American Society Drama, by Fred Marsden, Esq., entitled CLOUDS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Wednesday and Thursday, last nights this week of
MISS NEILSON,
In her great role of JULIET in Shakspeare's sublime love story of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Friday and Saturday Nights and Saturday Matinees only times of Miss Neilson as PAULINE in Bulwer's play of THE LADY OF LYONS.
Monday, AS YOU LIKE IT.
Seats can now be secured.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Every evening and Wednesday Matinee,
CARLOTTA LECLERCQ
In Bartley Campbell's powerful drama,
FATE!
Friday—Benefit—"As You Like It;" repeated Saturday Matinee. Saturday night—her great success—Masks and Faces, with Capt. Kyd by the Company.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels'
Fourth week of the Extravaganza of
FUNNY MOKES IN A FOG.
Poetry of Motion—Newcomb, Mackin, and Wilson. Marimony. Master G. Davenport in German Specialties. May's Heard the News. Woman's Suffrage. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.
Look out for Ed Marble's Local Burlesque of GUY MANEUVERING.

MARTINE'S WEST SIDE HALL,
55 Ada-st., bet. West Washington and Madison.
ALL-SAINTS' GRAND SOCIAL SUPPER,
ETC., WITH MUSIC,
Thursday Evening, Oct. 30.
☞ Tickets, including Supper, $1 each.

GLOBE THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, ALSO SATURDAY MATINEE,
J. J. WALLACE,
As GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, in ERIN A-CHORRA.
Monday—AMY STONE.

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE,
Corner Halsted and Harrison-sts.
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, last nights of CHARLES McEVOY'S ORIGINAL HIBERNICON, And new Comedy, the BANTRY BOY. Matinee Saturday at 2 o'clock. Admission to Matinee—Adults, 25 cts.; Children, 10 cts.

LEAVITT-ST. CONG. CHURCH.
THE NOVEL,
By Prof. DAVID SWING, for the Benefit West Chicago Lyceum, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, corner Adams and Leavitt-sts. Tickets, 25 cents.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,
BRISTOL, LONDON,
And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE.......Nov. 15
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.
For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River
Egypt.......Nov. 1. | Italy.......Nov. 22.
Greece.......Nov. 8. | France.......Nov. 29.
Spain.......Nov. 15. | Egypt.......Dec. 6.
For London (direct).......Holland, Nov. 6.
Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.
STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency.
Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL
Between New York, Cork, and Liverpool.
The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships of this Line offer unrivaled accommodations to all classes of passengers. The steamers being alike, travelers secure the great advantage of having an equally good and fast steamer for each and every sailing. OCEANIC, CELTIC, BELGIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, MAJESTIC, BRITANNIC. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor both ways. Rates as low as any first-class line.
For further information apply to Company's Western Office, 97 and 99 South Clark-st., near Washington, Chicago.
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards
ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
ESTABLISHED 1840.
Steam Between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London and all British Points.
From New York every Wednesday and Saturday. From Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Sight Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.
P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

ANCHOR LINE.
Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:
VIRGINIA.......Wednesday, Oct. 29
GEORGIA.......Wednesday, Nov. 12
PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, Nov. 26
VIRGINIA.......Wednesday, Dec. 10
And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.
SAMPLE & HARGIS,
cor. Canal and Madison-sts., Chicago.

EDUCATIONAL.

Union College of Law,
Of the University of Chicago, and the Northwestern University.
Terms reduced to $50 a year. Partial course in proportion. Four hours of Lectures per day for nine months, by Judges LYMAN TRUMBULL, JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, and HENRY BOOTH, and Profs. V. B. DENSLOW and PHILIP MYERS, Esq.
For circulars address
V. B. DENSLOW,
Tribune Building, Chicago.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. | Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	| 3:35 p. m.	|10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	| 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	§ 9:00 p. m	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa, Streator, Peoria, and Pekin Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8.55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:20 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 5:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Ottawa & Streator Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Texas Express	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:10 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a m.
b Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	§ 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:20 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st., also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 94 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 3:45 p. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:57 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m.

MEDICAL CARDS.

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the oldest and longest established physician in the city in the treatment of private and urinary diseases, seminal weakness, the result of early indiscretions, and lost manhood positively cured. His late work explaining who may marry, free of charge.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Fashion; or, Life in New York."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Neilson. "Romeo and Juliet."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Carlotta LeClercq. "Fate."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Funny Mokes in a Fog." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of J. J. Wallace. "Erin A-Chorra."

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. The Royal Yeddo Japanese Troupe.

LEAVITT STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Lecture by Prof. Swing: "The Novel."

HALSTED STREET OPERA-HOUSE—Halsted street, corner Harrison. MacEvoy's "Hibernicon."

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES—MANY HAVE BEEN HAPPY to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for consumption, asthma, diphtheria, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass. Sold by druggists generally.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, October 30, 1873.

The town of Americus, Ga., the county-seat of Sumter County, was visited by a disastrous conflagration on Monday last, which destroyed the business part of the town, involving a loss of over $300,000.

The Modocs have at last reached their final destination, and will hereafter be "at home" on an island in the Platte River, near Fort McPherson, Colorado, where there are no lava beds.

An Iowa dispatch, printed elsewhere, gives some interesting facts concerning the Catholic denomination in that State, showing that it has 94 churches, a membership of 100,000, and 55 schools, attended by 8,065 pupils.

Winter seems to have made a general assault all along the lines, and has not only been heard from all through the North and West, but also in the South, Texas and Georgia yesterday not only having had severe frost, but also ice. The visitation was a welcome one, however, as it has effectually stopped the progress of the yellow fever.

Gen. Van Buren, the late Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, is still trying to clear his skirts of the corruptions charged against him in connection with his administration of his office, and yesterday had interviews with the President and Secretary Fish, the result of which is not stated. In the course of the interview, he was very severe against Minister Jay, who preferred the charges against him originally and caused his removal from office.

The third trial of the murderer of Fisk has come to a close. Two years of tedious litigation have been consumed, thousands of dollars have been spent, and all that influence and wealth and station could accomplish have been used to thwart the ends of justice. The result is a mockery of justice, and it is no wonder that New York City is indignant at the verdict. The murderer has been found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and sentenced to four years imprisonment at hard labor.

The old Opera-House which was burned in Paris yesterday on the Rue Lepeletier was just about to be pulled down, its place to be supplied by the Grand Opera-House. As a structure, it presented nothing specially worthy of notice, and will be mainly remembered for the operatic triumphs within its walls, and the fact that it was in front of it that Orsini and his confederates made their attempt on the lives of the Emperor and Empress, on the 14th of January, 1858.

The great battle in the Dominion Parliament still continues. It is expected that a division will not occur before Friday night, as many members have long speeches to make, especially the Premier. Day by day the chances of the Opposition improve, and several important accessions from the Ministerial ranks are announced in our dispatches. The pitch of desperation at which the corruptionists have arrived may be inferred from the speech of Dr. Tupper, one of the most prominent Ministerialists, who boldly took the ground that governments could not exist without practicing corruption in elections.

Mr. Gage has achieved an important victory for the tax-payers by compelling Dan O'Hara to publish a card stating that, if elected City Treasurer, he, too, will pay the interest on the public deposits into the City Treasury. The public will bear in mind that the Convention which nominated O'Hara dodged the question of paying the interest into the Treasury, and that Mr. O'Hara himself has remained silent on this subject until within six days of the election. Can there be any doubt that his present generous offer to give the tax-payers what belongs to them has been really extorted from him by Mr. Gage's example? Now let us hear from Buffalo Miller. Has Mr. Gage brought him to taw also?

The Chicago produce markets were less weak yesterday, and one or two departments were quite strong, though without important advance in prices. Mess pork was quiet, and a shade easier, at $11.87½@12.00 for new, cash, and $11.85@11.90 seller December. Lard was moderately active and unchanged at 7c for new, cash, and $7.05@7.10 seller January. Meats were quiet at 6@6¼c for short ribs; 6⅛@6¼c for short clear, and 9½@10c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were inactive and 1c lower, closing at 89c per gallon. Lake freights were more active and easier, at 7c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was dull and rather weak. Wheat was less active and a shade firmer, closing at 93½c cash, and $1.01⅛ seller December. Corn was more active and ⅝c higher, closing at 36@36½c cash, and 37⅝c seller December. Oats were more active but easier, closing at 30@30⅛c cash, and 31c seller December. Rye was dull, and 1@1½c lower, receding to 60c. Barley was dull, and 5@7c lower, closing at $1.25 for No 2, and 90c for No. 3. Hogs were active but lower, closing weak at $3.85@4.25. The cattle and sheep markets were dull and unchanged.

The financial news from New York may be summed up in the words, Wall street remains quiet. Yesterday was devoted mainly to instituting proceedings in bankruptcy, making settlements with creditors, letting off flights of rumors and then correcting them. Prominent among them was the announcement of the failure of the Rhode Island Spragues, which was ultimately found to be untrue. From abroad there is news of a panic on the Vienna Bourse, a heavy decline in American railway bonds at Amsterdam, and an expectation that the Bank of England will shortly raise its rate of discount, owing to heavy drafts on London from the Continent.

The quarrel over the removal of the county seat from Centreville to Richmond has given rise to another of those disgraceful mob-proceedings which have disgraced the State of Indiana so frequently of late. Yesterday, a mob gathered in Centreville, and, after laboring all day with fire-arms and stones, at last blew down the jail doors with cannon, and effected an entrance. Upon the arrival of an armed force from Richmond, they were compelled to retreat, and their cannon were captured, and the Richmond posse now holds possession of the jail and the town. The constant recurrence of such outrages as these suggests the need of inaugurating some sharper measures to quell this mob spirit, which has more than once successfully defied the laws of the State.

We understand that the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Perteet case, affirming the judgment of the Criminal Court of this county, will not be given out until the opinion of the dissenting Judges (Scott, Schofield, and McAllister) is filed. The overruling of the *supersedeas*, granted by Judge McAllister, upon the ground that no official *remittitur* had been received from the Supreme Court fixing the time and place of a new trial, virtually settles the Rafferty case also, where the same ground has been taken by Mr. Small, his counsel, and is in accordance with the position taken by a writer in THE TRIBUNE, some time since, that the defense itself, having instituted the renewal of proceedings, was estopped from complaining of any irregularity thereafter. The decision settles the same question in each case, and settles the fate of both Perteet and Rafferty.

The death of King John I. of Saxony, the particulars of whose life have already been given in THE TRIBUNE, recalls the history of that family. In 1500, the possessions were divided between Ernest and Albert, and in 1806, after the battle of Jena, Napoleon erected Saxony into a kingdom, making the reigning Elector, of the line of Albert, King, by the name of Frederick Augustus I. After the battle of Leipsic, the allied powers took possession of Saxony, making the King a prisoner. At the Congress of Vienna, a large portion of Saxony was awarded to Prussia, but the King was allowed to retain his title. The monarchs have all been long-lived. The first King Frederick, born in 1750, died childless in 1827; his brother, Anthony I., born in 1755, died childless in 1836; the third brother, Maximilian, being 77 years of age, renounced the throne in favor of his son Frederick Augustus II., born in 1797, who died childless in 1854. He was succeeded by his brother John, who was born in 1801, and was 72 years old when he died. His son, and heir to the throne, is Albert, born in 1828, who is married, but has no children. The next in line of succession is Prince George, also son of King John, born in 1832, who is married, and has a family of three sons and two daughters.

The Hesing party is relying mainly upon naturalization to supply the necessary number of votes to give Messrs. Hesing and O'Hara the control of the City Treasury. Nearly every column of the daily issue of the *Staats-Zeitung* has an appeal in large black types, calling upon everybody who is not already a citizen to naturalize, and informing the unnaturalized that they can get the necessary papers at the headquarters of the "People's Party" up to 9 o'clock every evening. We select at random one of these flaring announcements, though we cannot spare the room for display which the *Staats-Zeitung* gives:

BE NATURALIZED!
SEND YOUR WORKMEN!
REQUEST YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS!
LET NO ONE REMAIN BEHIND!
COME ONE, COME ALL!
TAKE OUT YOUR CITIZENS' PAPERS!
VOTE!

The *Staats-Zeitung* is very careful *not* to explain how long a residence in this country is requisite to citizenship. It makes a general call upon all who were born in Europe, and tells them that all they have to do is to go around to headquarters and get their papers. We understand that the number of persons naturalized for this election already reaches 3,000. We presume that the judges have been careful to see that in every one of the 3,000 cases the process has been *judicial*, that is, in their presence and with the necessary examination.

INTEREST ON CITY DEPOSITS.

The *Staats-Zeitung*, Mr. Hesing's paper, states that it has examined the books of the Comptroller, and that it does appear thereon that Mr. Gage has, from time to time, paid over to the city over $130,000, received by him as interest on the deposits of city money in the banks, whereupon Mr. Hesing proceeds to berate Mr. Gage because he has not paid more than that sum. It is sufficient to state that Mr. Gage, at the close of his first term, made a statement of the entire sum in his hands subject to deposit, and on which he has received interest. That account was open to examination, and has been ever since. It should be borne in mind that the payment of this interest to the city is a purely voluntary act on the part of Mr. Gage. There is no law requiring it; on the contrary, Mr. Hesing and all the friends of all the previous Treasurers have always contended that it is unconstitutional to pay over such interest. That was the solemn judgment of the Hesing members of the Common Council when it was proposed to require Mr. Gage's predecessor to account for the interest received by him.

It is a sufficient answer to the Hesing objection that Mr. Gage has paid only $130,000 into the City Treasury that he might have lawfully retained, that it is precisely 130,000 times as much as was ever paid into the City Treasury by all the City Treasurers supported by Mr. Hesing during the eighteen years of his political dictatorship. This comparative account may be thus stated:

Three years of D. A. Gage, elected in spite of Hesing	$130,000
Fifteen years of Treasurers supported by Hesing	000,000
Difference in favor of Gage	$130,000

With one year more to hear from.

How has it been with Hesing while Mr. Gage has been paying $130,000 into the City Treasury? Mr. Hesing has been printing a paper all this time. In that paper is published Common-Council proceedings with more or less irregularity, and for this work, which is of about as much use to the public as last year's almanac, he has been paid almost as much as Mr. Gage has paid in. From 1865 to 1873, there has been paid to Mr. Hesing *out of* the City Treasury, for the useless publication in German of city notices, the sum of **$85,827.25**; while Mr. Gage, during the three years of his term, has paid *into* the Treasury $130,000 of money which he might have lawfully kept to himself, and which all of his predecessors had put into their own pockets.

Mr. A. C. Hesing, with $85,827 of the public money in his hands, objects to the election of D. A. Gage, who has paid into the Treasury $130,000.

The policy established by Mr. Gage, of giving up the plunder of office and returning it to the people, is, in Mr. Hesing's view, a political anomaly for which there is no justification; and when it was proposed in Hesing's Convention that O'Hara and Miller, if elected Treasurers, should do what Gage had done, the resolution was snuffed out. If those men be elected, they must divide the money which Gage now pays into the Public Treasury among the leaders of the "party," and especially among the newspapers which support them. If they should pay any of the interest-money into the Treasury, it would be because Gage has compelled them to do so.

THE GERMAN CITIZENS OF CHICAGO.

The German citizens of Chicago have always been distinguished for their thrift. Taken as a whole, they can show more homesteads in proportion to their numbers than any other nationality. They include, also, not only a large number of wealthy men, but many hundreds of wholesale and retail merchants and traders. These persons all have families who are educated in this country, and who in the future are to have no country save this; they are to marry and intermarry with descendants of American families, and in a few years they are to be lost in the general assimilation of all nationalities, under the general title of Americans. These merchants and traders, professional men and mechanics, are engaged in active business in fair and honorable competition with their fellow-citizens of all other nationalities. The laws of the State and of society know no distinction by reason of birthplace,—individual worth always bearing off the honors.

Mr. A. C. Hesing, whose influence upon the destinies of the German population of Chicago has always been unhappy, has now put them in an attitude the most unfavorable that could possibly have been devised, by seeking to array the Irish, Scotch, English, Scandinavians, French, Dutch, and Bohemians in an alliance with the Germans to overwhelm and defeat the native-born population. He has done all this, claiming to be the organ and mouth-piece of the entire German-born population of this city.

We do not believe that Mr. Hesing has any such authority to speak for the whole German population. We do not believe that he truly represents the sentiment of the large body of Germans who are engaged in mercantile and banking and other professional pursuits, in declaring a separation between them and the American residents of Chicago. We do not believe that any respectable and intelligent German in Chicago, not an office-seeker, has the least sympathy with any such proceeding, nor that there is one who does not disapprove heartily this whole proceeding of Mr. Hesing. Now, can these persons, thus grievously abused by Hesing's unauthorized declaration of war upon the American citizens, render themselves a better service than by joining with their American fellow-citizens in giving this presumptuous individual a defeat so marked and so emphatic that he will stay quiet for one while? We do not misstate the fact that among the native-born population there is a strong feeling of indignation that any clan or clique should declare an aggressive war in the name of all the foreign-born residents of the city against those who happened to be born in America. Nor do we misstate the fact when we say that the American residents of Chicago propose on Tuesday next to express that indignation through the ballot-box in an emphatic manner. In so doing they would cordially welcome every man of foreign birth who might see fit to unite with them in the declaration that Know-Nothingism is not the less reprehensible and infamous when urged in the name of the Germans than when urged against them. The opportunity is now offered to every citizen, American, German, Irish, and all others, to unite in putting down this turbulent disorganizer, who, to promote his own selfish ends, proposes to divide the people of Chicago according to nationalities.

AN INCENDIARY DOCUMENT.

Mr. Hesing was yesterday engaged in distributing about the city a scurrilous and incendiary circular, addressed to the Irish Catholics, and intended to incite them against the "Puritanical Yankees." Mr. David A. Gage is made the special object of attack, and is characterized as the typical Yankee Puritan, who has been pitted against the *honest Irish Catholic*, Dan O'Hara. The campaign is defined in the following terms: "Down with the honest Irish Catholic; up with the speculating Yankee Puritan!" The circular then proceeds to recite that the object of the anti-Hesing party is "to hunt down *Honest Dan O'Hara* in the same infernal spirit which, in 1842, *burned down Catholic churches and convents at Philadelphia*; which, in 1854, *expelled Catholics* from Louisville; which, in 1855, made Daniel L. Boone Mayor of Chicago." There is more stuff of the same kind, written in the same spirit, and making an effort to stir up the worst feelings of fanaticism and vindictiveness. We are very much mistaken if the Irish and the Catholics do not discover in this circular an insult to their intelligence and a low estimate of their character as citizens, as Irishmen, and as Catholics. Such an appeal presupposes a debased mental condition and a degraded moral sense among Irishmen and Catholics generally, and they will, we believe, resent it as such, if they have any other feeling than that of intense disgust when they read it.

The pretense of issuing this filthy circular is a paragraph which was printed in a morning newspaper with the purpose of injuring Mr. Gage because he happens to be an American and a Protestant. We are of the opinion that nothing which an irresponsible scribbler employed on Mr. Scammon's newspaper, or which Mr. Hesing, in his low estimate of the Irish, may write will suffice to convince the Irish or the Catholics that the effort to elect Mr. Gage City Treasurer is simultaneously an effort to burn down their churches and asylums or expel them from the city. If there is any "Know-Nothing" element in the present campaign, it has been organized under the lead of Mr. Hesing, in a nativity-movement against other classes, and Mr. Hesing is endeavoring to use the Irish and the Catholics to work out this purpose. We have mentioned the pretense for issuing the indecent circular. The real object of the circular is this: It has been discovered that a large number of Germans propose to vote for Mr. Gage and against Dan O'Hara; some of them because they would rather trust the city funds with the former, and some of them because the latter is an Irish Catholic. One of the German papers already supports Mr. Gage. It is naturally feared that the Irish Catholics, as they find this out, will bolt the whole Hesing ticket. Hence Mr. Hesing conceived the necessity of doing something to excite the Irish Catholics. This time he has done it so bunglingly that he has insulted their intelligence. We only hope that his misguided zeal has led him to circulate the infamous documents widely. If enough of them could be distributed, the Hesing-O'Hara ticket would not get one hundred Irish Catholic votes in Chicago.

THE ECLECTIC PRACTICE.

It is well known that the old school of medicine has come down to us from Esculapius, whose system was so much in favor in the ancient world that Socrates, after he had swallowed hemlock, adjured his friend Crito to sacrifice a cock to that renowned leech. Thus the wisest of the Greeks paid homage with his last words to the founder of the regular practice, and helped to transmit his fame down the long vista of ages. The first notable contestant for the honors of Esculapius was the celebrated Spanish phlebotomist, Dr. Sangrado, who flourished in the days of Gil Blas. One great advantage possessed by the Sangrado school was its simplicity, which enabled students to qualify at short notice. Blood-letting and warm water were the fundamental principles of the new system, and so strong a hold did it take upon the medical mind that it constituted a large share of the practice in the old school for more than a century. Meanwhile new claimants for the laurels of the healing art appeared in various parts of the world. Hahnemann arose in Germany, and founded a school on the phrase *similia similibus curantur*. His ingenious theory was that any substance which would produce a given disease would cure the same if administered in sufficiently small quantities. To obtain the infinitesimal degree necessary, he would recommend, for instance, the dissolution of one-sixteenth of a grain of aconite in a gallon of water, a drop of the mixture to be doused in a barrel, a drop of this to be diluted in a hogshead, to be given in doses of half a spoonful for adults, and six drops for infants. This course would almost have justified the disciples of Hahnemann in assuming the name of hydropathists as well as homeopathists, but there were certain extremists who, unmindful of the harm that water had wrought at the time of the flood, adopted it as the remedy for all diseases, with the harmless accessories of blankets and such like. The hydropathists found great favor for a time, in spite of the wide-spread antipathy among the human kind to water. They could not expect to carry everything before them, as the flood did. Like Esculapius, Sangrado, and Hahnemann, they found opposition in new systems. Dr. Thompson at one time promised to revolutionize all the schools of medicine with a numerical system. Magical numbers were introduced to command the veneration which human nature accords to the mysterious. The medicines were known as No. 1, No. 2, etc., and, though Rory O'More has left a tradition that there is luck in odd numbers, Dr. Thompson's No. 6 received the greatest favor, and was prescribed with an abiding faith for all ailments resulting from catching cold, which are supposed to be five hundred and sixty of the thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to.

In point of fact, between the days of Esculapius and the present, there has been an interesting variety of medical schools, so numerous that we can only barely mention them,—such as the Grahamites; the practioners in "roots and yarbs"; the Chinese system now popular in California; the Indian Doctors; the Old-Woman Doctors; the Good Samaritans; the Swedish-Movement Cure; the Turkish Bath; the Laying on of Hands; the Clairvoyant practice; the Health-Lift, etc., etc. Great and learned men have arisen, having secret remedies, such as Dr. Ayer, Dr. Brandreth, Dr. Helmbold, and Mrs. Winslow, whose soothing syrup the children cry for. Finally there arose an Eclectic school, whose system consists in choosing the good things of all the other systems and rejecting the bad. The most distinguished professor in this line of practice is Dr. Wilbur F. Storey. Dr. Storey has made superhuman efforts to reform the Chicago physicians, but they, obstinate and bigoted creatures, have refused to listen to him. Disgusted at their narrow ignorance and folly, he has widened the scope of his Eclectic practice and gone to work, with more encouraging prospects of success, at the body politic. After a careful diagnosis, he finds it to be in a diseased condition generally, but in the municipal functions particularly. He holds that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and has, therefore, devoted himself mainly to the prophylactic treatment. He recommends that the head be lopped off first, and a new head put on. He even goes so far as to offer his own head as a substitute, evidently reposing his confidence in the new doctrine of transfusion of blood, and defiant of the old heresy of transmigration of souls. Now this is your true Eclecticism,—that which seeks in all systems the best of each, and compounds them in one harmonious and efficient whole. So far, in his treatment of the body politic, Dr. Storey has rallied to his side the famous Dr. Matteson, Sam Ashton, M. D., and Prof. Miller, of Buffalo. They all believe that Dr. Storey's head alone can save the ailing condition of the body politic. Admiring, as we do, the beauty and simplicity of the Eclectic practice, we submit that more steadiness of treatment should be followed than has been observed. The remedies should be allowed time to have their effect on the patient. Changing the prescription every day is not counted good practice, even among the most advanced Eclectics. Dr. Storey has offered three different remedies in three days, and hence confidence is somewhat shaken in the corrections of his diagnosis. What we would recommend at this juncture is a consultation of Eclectic physicians, and a settling down upon one course of treatment, to be followed steadily till the patient dies.

RAILWAY FACILITIES EASTWARD.

The Senate Select Committee of Transportation to the Seaboard elicited some important information during their recent investigation in New York. They discovered the main reason for the periodical winter-blockade of freight. Contrary to general belief, it does not arise from the inability of the transportation companies to forward the produce. The trouble lies at the Eastern termini, where the facilities for handling grain are so inadequate that, as a witness told the Committee, "they would not be tolerated for a moment in any Western city."

Last winter, when the railroads connecting Chicago with tide-water were utterly unable to receive another car-load of freight, it was customary to ask for half-a-dozen more railroads to the Atlantic; and it has long been a favorite conception that an exclusively freight road to New York is our greatest commercial desideratum, and it would undoubtedly be a great boon, but the investigation locates the difficulty elsewhere. It assures us that New York's *storage* capacity has never been fully taxed, but that her handling capacity is inadequate. A committee of the Produce Exchange place the storage capacity at 18,000,000 bushels, not more than half of which is usually filled. Were these warehouses readily accessible, like the Chicago elevators, no embarrassment would result; but the difficulty and increased expense of reaching them renders them practically useless and occasions disastrous delays. Cars are compelled to remain on side-tracks for weeks, which, were the storehouses conveniently located, could be unloaded and returned promptly.

The prevalent impression is, that the railroads should supply the want by erecting sufficient elevators alongside their tracks. In this way, Commodore Vanderbilt could better have accommodated the public than by laying down his four-track railway or overloading himself with telegraph stocks. In some degree the urgent necessity has been met. The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies have built a new pier at Thirty-fourth street, North River, with grain-bins having each a capacity of five car-loads, and having an elevated track from which the cars can be unloaded. The Pennsylvania Company are constructing a grain track adjoining their new warehouse, and the Erie Railway Company have added largely to their "floaters." For several years past, both the Central and the Erie have contemplated the erection of large elevators, but great difficulty has been experienced in securing favorable locations. In New York, the atmosphere is somewhat moist, requiring more surface elevator room for "spreading" the grain than in dry climates like Chicago. This renders construction near the sea-coast costly and hazardous. In Boston, the Albany Road has also added largely to its facilities for doing business, which improvements justify the belief that the embarrassments and delays of last winter will hardly recur.

Although no new railway from the East has built its way into Chicago during this year, our facilities in that direction have been materially increased. Perhaps the most immediate relief was expected from the promised completion of the Chicago & Canada Southern Railway. The Canadian portion of the line has been in operation since early summer, and the right of way upon the gap between Chicago and the Detroit River has been all secured, and much of the grading and heaviest work has been done. Further construction, however, is indefinitely postponed. The branches north to Detroit and south to Toledo will be in operation by Nov. 1. The bridge over the American channel of the Detroit River is completed, and a ferry capable of carrying twenty-one loaded cars each trip will make the transfer across the international channel. At Detroit, the line will connect with the Michigan Central, and assist in keeping that road clear for through freight; while at Toledo, by taking the greater portion of the Toledo, Wabash & Western freight, it will relieve the Lake Shore, and enable the latter road more promptly to handle Chicago business. Another advantage will be derived from the double track laid by the Great Western Railway. At Glencoe, 80 miles east of Detroit, this new second track diverges southeast to Buffalo, which it will enter over the International Bridge, now on the eve of completion. Still another advantage will accrue from the recent change of gauge on the Grand Trunk Railway. Freight can now be sent by that route from Chicago to New York and Boston without transhipment. These improvements are equivalent to three additional lines of single-track railway to the East.

Meantime the Lake Shore and Michigan Central have kept pace with the improvements noted. Both are now, practically, double-track railways. A few miles on the western ends remain unfinished, but sufficient has been accomplished to obviate the protracted side-tracking of freights to allow passenger trains to pass. Every such delay incurs expense, for which increased rates must be charged. East of Rochester, the New York Central's four tracks have been sufficiently laid to allow of their immediate use, and the balance of this work is being pressed forward with a vigor and an enterprise unprecedented in railway history.

From this survey it will be inferred that the Western lines will not again be required to stop shipments beyond Chicago until the several Eastern roads are cleared and in condition to forward through freight. Were such embarrassment to befall us the ensuing winter, it would be more disastrous than heretofore. Last season it affected us less because money was plentiful; but now that the very existence of all the railroads depends upon their earnings, and the foreign demand for our produce will be limited only by our ability to supply, it would certainly be a public calamity should the forwarding business be again retarded. Every indication foreshadows the largest movement of produce known in the West; and, if the improvements enumerated enable us to handle the business this season, the certain completion of projects already begun, including the extension of the Erie Railway to Chicago, will, before another winter, furnish all the transportation facilities our constantly-growing traffic demands.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Mississippi Legislature, which was convened Oct. 20, had done nothing, at last accounts, to solve the problem whether there shall be a general election of Governor, Legislature, etc., this year. The House, indeed, has passed an act which would postpone the election until next year, but the Senate seems disinclined to concur. The Ames-Alcorn fight goes on as lively as ever.

—The Burlington (Ia.) *Hawk-Eye*, in its business prospectus for 1874, does *not* pledge itself to unabated loyalty and zeal in the service of U. S. Grant, and does *not* speak of itself once as "a Republican newspaper," but says:

> We shall carefully watch the proceedings of Congress and the Legislature, keeping our readers informed of all that is transpiring, and doing our utmost to secure the early fulfillment of the promises made to the people by the Republican party. . . . .
>
> Our editorial and other contributors include a number of Patrons of Husbandry. This organization has extended with wonderful rapidity, and now comprises a large proportion of the agriculturists of the country. We shall give our hearty encouragement to the Order in every effort made by it to better the condition, and increase the wealth, influence, usefulness, and happiness of that leading and indispensable class of our fellow-citizens.

—Revolutions like that just inaugurated in Iowa never go backwards.—*Keokuk Constitution.*

—The Massachusetts Labor-Reform State Central Committee promulgates the following ticket: For Governor, Henry K. Oliver, of Salem; for Lieutenant-Governor, Oliver A. Brown, of North Adams; for Secretary of State, Oliver Warner, of Northampton; for Treasurer and Receiver-General, N. W. Stoddard, of North Bridgewater; for Attorney-General, Charles Cowley, of Lowell; for Auditor, Henry B. Maglathlin, of Duxbury.

—Counting majorities this year is much like counting chickens before they are hatched. The great majorities for Grant last year, as all know, did not represent the true Republican strength, but were in many cases exceptionally large. The Allegan *Journal* predicts that Comstock (Democrat, for Congress) will be beaten by 6,000 majority. That Williams (Republican) ought to have at least so many majority there is no doubt; but, unless a full vote is polled, it will not probably be more than 4,000.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle.*

—Another reason why the result of the Ohio election does not trouble us much is that the Republicans will learn a lesson from it. They will see that their party must cut off its black sheep relentlessly whenever they show their color, and that it can only retain the support of the intelligence and patriotism of the country, on which alone it depends for its strength, by keeping itself pure in conduct, and above suspicion in motive.—*Louisville (Ky.) Commercial.*

—From this result in Iowa we may draw certain conclusions, regarding both the causes that produced it, and the probable effect it may have. The confidence of the people in the Republican party was seriously shaken. Its responsibility as the party in power for the bad legislation of the last few years and for the corruption that has crept into many departments of our Government service, could not be denied or the odium escaped. The people determined to give this party a rebuke, and they have done it. . . . The prestige of the Republican party is lost. Let the Opposition but remain together, and at the next election work for victory, and they can achieve it.—*Mt. Pleasant (Ia.) Press.*

—Innocent sufferers, will you not learn that you are the catspaws which politicians use to rake their chestnuts out of the fire; that your party predilections in regard to national matters have no more to do with the functions of your Supervisors, Aldermen, and Poundmasters than they have with your church or your school affairs? If you choose, however, to wear rings in your noses, rush right along to the whipping-post. As for us, we are getting rather tired of this kind of business here in Brooklyn.—*Brooklyn (N. Y.) Argus.*

—One portion of community are never allowed to suspend. They are the tax-payers. Come good times or bad, rain or sunshine, they must grind out the public grist. They cannot hold on to deposits, get extensions, or a discount on what is charged to them. The blood has to come every time, without reference to favorable or unfavorable seasons, business losses, sickness, or other calamities. Nothing comes about with greater regularity or is more certain, death excepted, and that is not more sure. Nor is anything more depressing than these tolls on industry. When excessive, they drive communities to despair. The country has enough of this kind of blessing now to last it for generations.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

—The Farmers' Convention at Chicago recommended farmers throughout the country to withhold their hogs from market until they compel the price up to $5. The political economist will laugh at this, and it certainly involves the idea that for the public welfare dearness in price is better than low prices; that it will be well for the people if the seller can sell meat at a high price, rather than that the consumer shall buy it at a low price. That dearness is better than cheapness; that the interest of the producer shall alone be considered and the interest of the consumer not be, are assumptions that may not be just. But what shall the farmers do? They cannot control the prices of what they have to buy; now, if they cannot control what they have to sell, and compel a fair price for it, then they have nothing to buy with. Farmers are consumers, as well as producers. The price of the articles they have to buy for consumption is made and maintained by combination among the wholesale sellers of them; if they have to buy at combination prices, their only recourse seems to be that they shall sell at combination prices. . . . A few packers fix the rates that shall be given for pork, and then afterward control the price at which the consumer shall buy. A few railroad men control the price that shall be paid for the transportation of the things which the farmer sells and which he buys as well. Now, as the farmer is subject to combination and controlled prices against him all the time in this way, and political economy doesn't prevent it, then political economy has no business to say that the farmer shall not combine and compel and control, as far as possible, the price of the articles that he has to sell, and the sale of which enables him, in his turn, to be a consumer.—*Keokuk (Ia.) Gate City.*

THE BAZAAR OF THE NATIONS.

The following correspondence from the Young Men's Christian Association and the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition is designed to be a reply to the protest of certain merchants against the Bazaar of the Nations, published in the morning papers yesterday:

Y. M. C. A. ROOMS, Oct. 29, 1873.

Messrs. N. Matson & Co. and others:

GENTLEMEN: We notice your communication in the Wednesday morning papers, representing that the Young Men's Christian Association have entered into an arrangement in connection with the Bazaar of the Nations to sell a large quantity of goods from Boston. The fact is, that not one dollar's worth of goods are coming from Boston, so far as we know. The principal feature of the Bazaar will be the attractions of the buildings representing the different nations of the Old World, inhabited by people dressed in the costume of the country they represent. In addition, they propose to have a restaurant, and in the houses to sell some goods peculiar to the nations represented. There has been only $15,000 sent abroad to purchase goods and costumes not on sale in Chicago.

In considering this feature of the case before the arrangements were concluded, our Board thought that the general trade of the city would be greatly increased by the large numbers of people brought in from the Northwest to see the Bazaar.

T. M. HARVEY, President.

The Executive Committee of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition, referring to the protest against the occupation of the Exposition building by the Bazaar of the Nations, have to say that the arrangement was made under the conviction that, so far from affecting injuriously any branch of the retail trade of this city, the result would be exactly the opposite:

1st. It is expected that only a small proportion of the goods offered for sale by the Bazaar will be obtained abroad, and that the remainder will be furnished by the merchants and dealers here.

2d. The main attraction of the Bazaar will be the illustration it will give of the costumes, manners, customs, and peculiar architecture and manufactures of the different nationalities represented.

In other words, the chief feature will be show, and not the sale of commodities. If the results are at all similar to those which have followed in cities of the East, it will attract a large number of visitors from the entire Northwest, and stimulate the general trade of the city to a marked degree.

N. S. BOUTON,
Chairman Executive Committee.

NEW ORLEANS ITEMS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—The Metropolitan raid on the steamer Ozark to Grant Parish has been heard from. Their object is to assist the Deputy Marshal to execute writs. Several persons who are supposed to have participated in the Colfax affair some months ago have been arrested. No resistance was offered.

The colored laborers on the levee and at the coal-yards are on a strike for $4 per day. They were receiving $3.

LIFE INSURANCE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn, Oct. 29.—Judge Emmons, of this Federal Circuit, in the suit from Cincinnati, being the case of Tait et al. vs. the New York Life Insurance Company, tried here in May last, which involves life policies issued to persons in the South before the war, and which lapsed the payment of premiums, holds that the Company is discharged from obligations in law and equity.

SUICIDE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Alois Molliner, an artist, of Pesth, Hungary, who arrived on the 24th instant, shot himself dead in a hotel in Hoboken. He had $10,000 and many valuables.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Mr. Hesing Still Naturalising Voters.

Enthusiastic Meetings in the Third and Sixth Wards.

J. P Clarkson Nominated for the Superior Court.

An Inquiry as to Judge Moore's Antecedents.

Announcement of Rallies This Evening.

THE NATURALIZATION MILL is running all the time in the Criminal Court, and the Ring is working out citizens faster than a sausage-machine turns out sausages. On Tuesday 475 of these newly-fledged voters were turned out, arrayed in the garb of American citizens, the object being that they should vote as Hesing desires. An equal number were manufactured yesterday, and the same number may be expected every day until election. There is neither scruple or conscience in the business, and perjury is practiced with impunity. A moderate estimate of the number of citizens made since the Ring campaign began, is put down at 3,000, the majority of them fraudulently naturalized, and no more entitled to vote than a citizen of Timbuctoo. The Hesingites calculate that the North Side will send out majority enough to overwhelm the other divisions. They expect nothing from the country. They say that it will be evenly divided, and that they must carry the city, no matter what it costs. They have been cooking up the poll-books on the North Side, and have registered names in all the wards for the purpose of repeating. That stupendous frauds will be attempted on the North Side and in the Fifteenth Ward, there is no doubt. The judges are on their side almost unanimously, and there will be no scruple on the part of many of them to abuse the confidence reposed in them. In the Second Precinct of the Sixteenth Ward, there are three Hesingites, and they pretend the old poll-books are lost,—a miserable pretense to facilitate frauds. All good men will see the necessity of voting, unless they desire to have the city and county handed over to the Hesing-O'Hara gang. They will hesitate at nothing, and are prepared to resort to all kinds of low and contemptible means to carry the day. That they will fail, with all their cheating, there is no doubt, and that decency and law will triumph is almost absolutely certain. All that will be necessary is a full vote, and every man should vote if it takes butchers' knives.

CHEERING REPORTS.

At the Citizens' Union headquarters there was life and activity yesterday, and the best feeling pervaded every one. Evidence of the allegiance of the Irish voters to the cause of law and order is accumulating every hour, and there is not the slightest fear that O'Hara and the Criminal Court Ring can sell them out to Hesing. They are not in the market, and will not be delivered. The wards are in good shape, and reports from every quarter are of the most cheerful character.

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Mr. Joseph P. Clarkson, of the firm of Clarkson & Van Schaack, was nominated for Judge of the Superior Court, by the Citizens' Union Executive Committee, yesterday.

The registration of voters ended last evening. The indications are that an unusually large number of names were registered.

JUDGE MOORE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In volume 8 of Moore's "Rebellion Record," page 32, we find the following:

> Gen. John Morgan held a reception at Richmond. Judge Moore, of Kentucky, in a speech on the occasion, spoke of the worth of Gen. Morgan, and the great credit with which he had served his country. He was now receiving the grateful testimony of the Mother of States. He said that Morgan and other Kentuckians who were battling for the liberties of the South would not sheathe their swords until her liberty was achieved. Despite the thraldom in which Kentucky was held, the muster-rolls of the army showed that 49,000 of her sons had joined their fortunes with ours, and this despite the fact that the heel of the tyrant was on her neck. He knew the sentiment of the people there; they would be found with the South. The Yankees have desolated her homes and murdered her people. Kentucky will never join her fortunes with the Northern Government.

The question that now presents itself is this: Whether the Judge Moore, of Kentucky, above referred to, is the same Judge S. M. Moore who is now running upon the Hesing-O'Hara ticket for the place made vacant by the late lamented Judge Porter. And it is also profitable to ask the further question: Whether Judge S. M. Moore was driven from Kentucky on account of his disunion sentiments, at the time when he first made his appearance in Chicago, in [illegible]. It is so reported. If not true, let the Judge answer.

Judge S. M. Moore was Judge, from [illegible] to 1862, of the Ninth Kentucky District.

INQUIRER.

THE CITY TREASURY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Convention which nominated me for City Treasurer passed a resolution pledging its nominees to pay over the accumulated interest of public deposits in the several banks into the City or County Treasury.

In accepting the nomination at the hands of that Convention, I likewise indorsed and accepted the pledge with regard to the disposition of the interest to be derived from said public funds, and I shall have much pleasure, if elected, to emulate the example of my predecessor in that respect.

DANIEL O'HARA.

THE THIRD WARD.

The Union Club of the Third Ward held a meeting last evening at their club-room, No. [illegible] State street. The meeting was largely attended, and the speeches were listened to throughout with marked attention.

Dr. Hamill was called to the chair. On taking his seat, he briefly thanked the meeting for the honor conferred upon him. He would not occupy too much time himself, but introduced Capt. Connett to the meeting,—a gentleman, he said, who had at heart the interests of the campaign. [Applause.]

Capt. Connett said the issues of the present campaign should command the earnest attention of all good citizens, and dwelt at length upon the necessity for maintaining the rights of all citizens. He had every faith in the nominee of the Convention for Mayor, the Hon. L. L. Bond. [Prolonged applause and cheers.] Mr. Bond was the man for the position. He was honest, capable, and fearless. [Applause.] With such a man at the head of the Union ticket, he had every confidence in its triumphant success at the polls. He would say no more, but would withdraw in favor of Mayor Bond. [Cheers.]

Mr. Bond was received with great applause. When the tumult had subsided a little, he thanked the meeting for the warm reception offered him. He said he would do his duty in the high position for which he was a candidate. He would do it without regard to consequences, maintaining his oath of office in the interests of the people, and against all who prey upon the money of the people. [Cheers.] He would take care that the taxes collected for the use of the city should be expended in the interests of the city. [Applause.] He would take care that the people should have the full value of their money so far as his individual activity should promote it. [Cheers.] If the new Court House was to be built during his term of office, he would take care that no more money should be paid for it than it was worth. If it could be built for $3,000,000, it should be his care that nothing should be made over and above that. There should be no successful Court House ring. [Prolonged applause.] He was in favor of improvements, conducted with economy. He believed in running the municipal government at the lowest possible cost, so that the taxes might be lessened as much as possible and justice done to the tax-payer. [Applause.] Mr. Bond concluded by expressing his confidence in the success of the ticket.

Mr. D. J. Lyon was received with applause. His speech was characterized by pith and point. He said he could not but advocate a union of all the respectable lovers of law and order against the elements of disorder stirred into existence by Mr. Hesing. He thought there was no question of the triumph of such a combination if the voters would only realize their [illegible] sponsibility. The result of such an election would be a source of self-congratulation to all.

Capt. Butler and Mr. A. S. Rockwell also briefly addressed the meeting.

Mr. Mitchell, a colored voter was called upon. His speech was warmly applauded.

Ald. McGenniss was called for, and on taking the stand was received with cheers. He said an issue had been boldly put forward this fall by one element—the German. Chicago contained representatives of every known nationality, but one branch of them had separated itself from the present dominant political party, and were endeavoring to force upon the city the issue that the customs and habits of Germany should be thrust down the throats of American citizens, to make the City of Chicago bow down and accept the issue. This revolutionary spirit was the idea of one man, the man who claimed to carry the German vote in his pocket—Mr. A. C. Hesing. He was a dangerous man, and a violent man; violent in the means he used to enforce his own revolutionary schemes. The speaker would never forget that one act of violence which had done more to blacken the record of Chicago than any other, when Mr. Hesing marched a mob on the City Hall, and drove the Common Council from their seats. In referring to the record of Mr. Medill's administration, he said that two years ago the city put out of power a set of city and county officers whom they could no longer trust. Since Mr. Medill's election the city affairs had been economically administered, nor had a word been breathed against a single member of the municipal government. The city treasury was in the hands of an able man [Cheers], a man of great sagacity [Cheers], and an honest man [Prolonged cheers]. Mr. David A. Gage had established a precedent for which every citizen of Chicago owed him gratitude [Cheers]. Since his election, Mr. Gage had returned to the city treasury $135,000, which the city would have lost but for him personally. And since Mr. Gage had set up that precedent, no man could be elected to the office of City or County Treasurer, who had not pledged himself to a similar course. [Applause.] Mr. Wadsworth had given the pledge. [Applause.] Ald. McGenniss indorsed Mr. Wadsworth, and defended him against the scurrilous attacks of a morning newspaper. The condition of Colvin's election, he said, was Washburn's head on a charger. The speaker concluded by defending himself against certain malicious personal attacks, and was greeted with warm applause.

Other speakers addressed the meeting, which then adjourned.

THE FIFTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Fifth Ward Citizens' Union, held on Wednesday evening, the following Executive Committees were chosen from the several precincts in the ward:

First Precinct—H. S. Wheeler, W. T. Livingston, J. J. Miller, N. J. Miller, J. S. Haviland, S. Wylie, E. Lockwood, A. C. Fish, P. Warder, N. W. Gammerdinge, C. Chadwick, D. Chaffee, N. W. Blackman, Andrew Atchison, Robert Atchison, E. J. Russell, Aug. Bose, George Houghton, N. W. Anderson, P. L. Jansen, William McGregor, C. R. Vandercook, John Mattocks, Frank Eddy, J. T. Jones, R. G. Wells, John Moody, Jacobs, L. Aarbaus.

Second Precinct—S. A. Irish, Alex. Agnew, P. P. Mathews, Wm. Lynch, the Rev. W. A. Bartlett, George Graham, J. Covert, G. W. Clapp, W. H. Carter, W. M. Dee, O. S. Merrick, T. B. King, George Hartman, Henry Bennett, Peter Goldman, John Jones, H. T. Steele, Frank Everett, J. M. Pestina, William Vreeland, J. B. Doggett, C. L. Burton, George H. Park, H. H. Smith, W. F. Myrick, Isaac Hartmann, D. N. Bash.

Third Precinct—A. F. Brown, James Springer, B. F. Hill, H. B. Brayton, H. H. Belding, J. L. Woodward, C. H. Reed, O. H. Leonard, W. H. Phare, E. S. De Golyer, D. Little, D. Westervelt, A. T. Hayward, C. R. Brouse, C. D. Wolf, H. C. Bartlett, W. H. Berryman, A. A. Patten, J. W. Dean, A. J. Sawyer, W. L. Culver, A. H. Pickering, J. H. Bay, E. B. Gray, Peter Daggy.

Fourth District—George Anderson, R. S. Elder Thomas Nicolas, W. M. Bartlett, Henry Willetts, P. A. Hull, J. J. Whitehouse, F. C. Russell, William McKinley, John O'Brien, Dr. Duane, Jacob Mayer, J. P. Dunham, David Horn, W. A. Stanton, P. W. Clowry, D. B. Fuller, D. S. Covert, H. T. Pratt, John Hutchinson, J. T. Jones, A. Espie, M. Decker, Wm. H. Reed, A. J. Adams.

The Committees will meet as follows: First Precinct, to-morrow evening, at the office of E. L. Barber; Second Precinct, same evening, at the residence of Ald. Stone, 338 Calumet avenue; Third Precinct, same evening, at the residence of Ald. Pickering, No. 15 Lake avenue; Fourth Precinct, same evening, at the residence of George S. Williams, No. 1223 Michigan avenue.

THE SIXTH WARD.

The citizens of the Sixth Ward held a large and enthusiastic meeting last evening at Healey Hall, No. 543 Archer avenue. John Bonfield was elected Chairman, and J. B. Wakeman Secretary.

Mayor Bond addressed the meeting at some length, showing that it was the interest of workingmen to vote for Law and Order. During his speech he said that whatever he promised he meant to do. He did not go before the people on false pretenses. It was not his desire to begin a crusade against any one. All those who paid for their licenses had a right to be protected by the law. The laws must be executed by the Chief Magistrate as long as in existence. If the law was wrong, it was for the people to have it repealed through their legislators. Although this city was one of the most expensive in the country, covering more ground than New York, still she was ahead of others in so far that almost every working man owned his house and lot, and it was therefore their duty to see to it that law and order was maintained. Capt. Connet, D. J. Lyon, M. M. Miller, and A. Lovell Rockwell made forcible speeches in favor of the Law-and-Order movement.

After the Chairman had announced that the Executive Committee of the ward would meet this evening at the same place, the meeting adjourned.

THE FIFTEENTH WARD.

A Law-and-Order meeting was held last evening at No. 452 Milwaukee avenue, in the Fifteenth Ward. Considering the inclemency of the weather, the meeting was a good one. Mr. Thomas Waldron occupied the chair, and addresses on the issues of the campaign were made by Messrs. W. K. Sullivan, A. L. Morrison, Capt. Brockway, and Mr. Delmar.

Another meeting will be held near the Rolling Mill Friday evening.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There will be a mass-meeting of the voters of the Third Ward in the Olivet Baptist Church, on Fourth avenue near Polk street, this morning.

The Law-and-Order citizens of the Eighth Ward will hold a meeting this evening in the Presbyterian Church, on Mitchell street, between Throop and Loomis.

There will be a meeting in the Ninth Ward at No. 306 Tyler street.

Law-and-Order meetings will be held this evening: In the Sixteenth Ward at 8 o'clock, at the corner of Grant place and Larrabee street; speakers, the Hon. A. L. Morrison and W. K. Sullivan. In the Eighteenth Ward, in Svea Hall, corner of Superior and Wells streets.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union Ticket will meet at Headquarters this morning, at 10 o'clock sharp.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Christian Union Lyceum will hold their usual meeting at 7:30 o'clock this evening. In addition to their usual exercises, Mr. Stoner will deliver an essay. All are cordially invited.

The ladies of the Fourth Unitarian Church give an oyster supper and sociable in their parlors this evening.

Beyond receiving a present of some fine wild ducks from Fire Marshal Benner, the Police Board transacted no business yesterday.

The new headquarters of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company on East Kinzie street are nearly completed, and will probably be occupied about Nov. 15.

People in the country or city can be supplied with good female help by applying to the Employment Bureau of the Woman's Aid Association at No. 51 LaSalle street.

The Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons will meet this evening at No. 90 East Washington street. Every member is expected to be present.

A regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home will be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the residence of Dr. Hamill, No. 629 Wabash avenue.

Keystone Lodge, No. 639, A. F. and A. M., has received an acknowledgment of its donation of $50 to the Masonic relief fund of Memphis. The example is worthy of imitation by other lodges.

Limuel Sherwood, who helped knock down and rob W. J. Cody on Kinzie street, a full account of which was given in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was examined by Banyon yesterday, and held to the Criminal Court in bail of $1,000.

Frank Rhodes is an old and confirmed vagrant and thief. He sleeps under sheds, in barns, and in any place he can crawl into. Banyon took compassion on him and furnished him with a bed at the Bridewell for the next seven months.

The ladies of Trinity Episcopal Church will give a series of lunches at No. 172 Madison street, commencing this afternoon. The tickets cost only 50 cents each, and the proceeds of the sale will be added to the church furnishing fund.

J. W. Wilson, alias "Slim Jim," a noted professional thief, who was sent to the Penitentiary at Joliet, from this city, previous to the fire, was released yesterday, and by this time is doubtless in his old haunts.

The Chicago Musical Union will meet this evening at 7:30 o'clock, in the lecture-room of the First Methodist Church, corner of Washington and Clark streets. All persons interested in music are invited.

The firm of Barrett, Arnold & Co., whose tar factory was on fire Tuesday night, yesterday sent Fire Marshal Benner, as a recognition of the services of the firemen, a check for $100, and requested him to use it for their benefit.

J. W. Foster, an employe of the *Times*, while going out of the office on Tuesday night, walked off the sidewalk into the basement of the building and was seriously injured, his skull being fractured and his left leg broken. Yesterday Mr. Foster was in a dangerous condition.

The Board of Public Works transacted no business yesterday. The contract for the proposed conduit on Fullerton avenue, between the lake and the North Branch, will soon be let, but the work will not be commenced before next spring.

The family of the late Charles Kruder desire, in this way, to express their sincere thanks to all friends, members of lodges, employes of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company's shops, who participated in the funeral ceremonies of the deceased.

By special request, the Old Folks' Concert will be repeated this evening at the Temple Baptist Church, corner of Harrison and Sangamon streets. Oyster supper after the concert. Admission to concert, 25 cents,—refreshments extra.

Fred. Kolze, a butcher, yesterday appeared before Justice Haines to answer to the charge of adultery, made by a young Swedish girl, named Anna Branderup. The defendant concluded to settle the matter by paying her $200. The case was accordingly dismissed.

The Council Committee on Fire and Water again failed to meet according to call yesterday, and the large amount of business referred to them remains untouched. Alderman McGenniss, the Chairman, was the only member of the Committee who came to time.

A man name John Breth, residing at the corner of Clark and Seventeenth streets, had his arm badly crushed between two freight cars of the Illinois Central Railroad, last evening. He was taken to the County Hospital. Dr. Steele, the surgeon, said the arm would have to be amputated.

The attendance at the noon prayer-meeting yesterday was quite large. The meeting was conducted by the Rev. Thomas Lorriaux, *Agent General de la Societe Centrale*, of Paris, who made some very interesting remarks upon John iii., 1 to 16. His account of Christian work during the Franco-Prussian war was very entertaining.

The lunches given by the various Methodist churches, for the benefit of the Halsted Street Mission, to clear that worthy institution of debt, are proving a great success. The spacious room, No. 81 Madison street, was hardly large enough to contain the hungry crowd who went yesterday to get a good square Methodist meal. The lunches will be continued during next week.

The officers of the Board of Trade were yesterday notified that a bale of cotton was to be shipped to them from Cincinnati, to be auctioned off for the aid of the Memphis sufferers. Notice of the time of holding the auction will be given hereafter, and the members of the Board hope that outsiders will co-operate with them in running up this cotton to a fancy price.

The account in yesterday's TRIBUNE of the meeting of the Baptist Union, Tuesday evening, was in error as to the name of the presiding officer. Dr. C. R. Blackall, the President of the Union, occupied the chair with ability and good judgment, and to the satisfaction of about ninety-nine out of the hundred members present.

The Progressive Star and Crescent Club will give a grand relief soiree for the benefit of the Memphis sufferers, at Union Hall, corner Clark and Monroe streets, to-morrow evening, dancing to commence promptly at 8:30 o'clock. Cards of invitation for gentlemen and ladies may be obtained from members of the Club at $1 each.

A literary and musical entertainment, for the benefit of the "Foundlings' Home," will be given at Plymouth Church, corner Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street, this evening at 8 o'clock. Readings by Prof. A. P. Burbank, and music by Profs. Gill, Ledochowski, and others. The entertainment promises to be a treat of uncommon merit, and the cause which it is designed to aid is a very worthy one.

John Rogers was one of the gang that broke open the hardware store of Biggs & Spencer, No. 353 Wabash avenue, and stole some revolvers, etc., a full account of which was given at the time. Tuesday, Officer William Minere arrested Rogers, with one of the stolen revolvers on his person, and Banyon held him to the Criminal Court in bail of $500.

William Fane is a colored individual, who does not respect the sacredness of property. He saw a son of the Emerald Isle, John Burke, very drunk. So that John should not be arrested by a Knight of the Star, William took him into John Dunmore's saloon, on Fifth avenue, and robbed him of $41. For this, William languishes in jail under bail of $500.

The choir and other members of the Ada Street Methodist Episcopal Church will give a literary and musical entertainment this evening in the church, on Ada street, between Lake and Fulton streets. Mrs. Mattie Chace Waughop will give select readings from popular authors, Mr. C. Bigelow will give some good organ music, and the choir will furnish the vocal music. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the choir fund.

The alarm of fire from Box 314, at 1 o'clock yesterday, was caused by the discovery of fire in the Advent Chapel, at No. 89 South Green street. The fire was owing to the falling of a stove-pipe. Loss, $50. In answering to the alarm, the Babcock engine No. 1 upset at the corner of Adams and Jefferson streets, and the foreman, Peter Traynor was thrown under the machine, and had his right leg broken above the knee. The driver was also slightly injured.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a man named S. D. Freeman died, while sitting in a chair in the office of the Adams House, at the corner of Clark and Harrison streets. He was on his way from California to Binghamton, N. Y. He was accompanied by two little boys, who were taken charge of by Coroner Stephens, who will provide homes for them, until they are sent for by their relatives. The Coroner's Jury gave a verdict that the deceased died of consumption. The body was placed in a vault at Graceland Cemetery.

Hughy Reed, the candidate of the Hesing-O'Hara party for the position of Alderman of the Second Ward, being stimulated by bad whisky, made himself so loud about the registration office of the Second Ward yesterday that Officer Van Lierden was compelled to threaten that he would arrest him. Whenever a man whom he knew would not vote for him would present himself to register, Hughy would refuse to have him registered; and when Ald. Dixon presented himself at the office, Hughy attempted to put him out into the street, when the police officer very properly interfered.

Chicago is fast becoming a city of ideas as well as practical achievements. Yesterday lectures were delivered during the day,—Mr. Alger's essay before the Fortnightly Club, Prof. Haven on modern philosophy at the Christian Union, and the art lecture of Mrs. Doggett at the same place in the evening. Mrs. K. N. Doggett gave the second of her very interesting course of lectures on art at the Christian Union last evening. Her subject was "Gothic Architecture," and her lecture was enriched by a beautiful collection of photographs and engravings. The unfavorable weather prevented a large attendance, but all present were richly repaid. The next lecture will be given in a fortnight.

The examination in the Franklin Bank case, which was to have been continued yesterday, has been postponed to Friday. Owing to a mistake in yesterday's report of this matter, the impression was conveyed that Mr. Briggs and Mr. Eddy, the Vice-President and Cashier, were secreting themselves. It appears that the former was in the bank from 10 o'clock till noon, Tuesday, and though he was absent when the Marshal called, that officer was told where he probably would find him. As for Mr. Eddy, he was in the Marshal's office at the time when the examination of Mr. Jones was going on.

The new Foundlings' Home, on the east side of Wood street, just south of Madison, is progressing finely. The roof is on, and the plasterers are to begin, and it is hoped they will soon make way for the painters. The Relief and Aid Society has appropriated $10,000 for the building, and the work will be pushed vigorously as long as the money lasts. It is hoped that the Home will be finished next spring; but, to do this, the continued contributions of the friends of this most deserving charity are imperatively required. Mr. S. A. Kean is the Treasurer, and there need be no fear that a cent of the money will be misapplied. Yesterday afternoon those children at the Home who were not known to have been baptized were regenerated.

Yesterday evening an Irish laborer, named Pat Morrisey, died suddenly in the lock-up of the Union Street Police-Station. He was found by Officer Lansing in a helpless condition from the effects of liquor, in a saloon near the corner of Canal and Madison streets. He was taken to the station in an express wagon. He was hardly laid upon the floor in the station when it was discovered that he was dying. A physician was summoned, but before he arrived Morrisey had expired. Dr. Fowler examined the body, and gave it as his opinion that death had resulted from excessive drinking. There were several bruises on his forehead, and it was thought by some that the skull was fractured. The physician, however, did not believe there was a fracture of the skull. Sergt. Garrity identified the body as being that of Morrisey, who has long been an unwilling visitor at the police stations. Officer Ryan went to Morrisey's house, No. 34 Clark street, and informed Mrs. Morrisey that her husband was dead. She was little moved by the intelligence, only remarking: "Well, and the poor ould man is dead; well, an' faith, he never did me any good." The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

About 10 o'clock Tuesday night, a girl about 12 years old, named Jenny Rood, who lives with her mother on Cottage Grove avenue, near the city limits, was sent out to a drug store just south of Egan avenue to get some medicine for a sick brother. She states that as she passed the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-seventh street a man stepped out from a door-way, and, in a gruff tone of voice, asked her where she was going. She did not reply, but started to run. She had gone but a step when he caught her about the neck, stuffed a handkerchief in her mouth, and lifted her in his arms to carry her off. At this juncture, a horse and buggy came around the corner, and the man dropped the girl and ran away. She says that he seemed to be under the influence of liquor. The buggy did not stop, and the girl goes on to tell that, being overcome by fright, she sank down on the sidewalk, was unconscious for fifteen minutes, and, finally, went home. She was yesterday confined to her bed, and was said to be at times delirious from the effect of the treatment she had received the night previous. The matter has not been reported to the police, because it was thought impossible to capture the man, as the girl was unable to describe him.

The Rev. Mr. Alger delivered his last lecture in this city prior to his departure yesterday morning before the "Fortnightly Club." A large and representative company of ladies and gentlemen gathered in the spacious parlors at No. 316 Michigan avenue, and listened with evident enjoyment to an able, discriminating, and eloquent lecture on "Morbid and Healthy Poetry." The lecturer's main position was that all poetry which did not strengthen the mind by presenting truth, fostering the sentiment of the beautiful and ministering the consolations of the good, should never have been written, and ought not to be read. All forms of poetry which depicted the sensuous, overstrained, unnatural phases of character and life weakening in their effects on the reader and tended to demoralization and practical athweireism. The lecture was illustrated with readings from the poets. Mr. Alger returns to the East for the purpose of devoting himself to a literary labor, "The Life of Edwin Forrest," which will occupy him during the next few months. It is to be hoped that as soon as his engagements will permit, he may return to this city, where he has, during his brief stay, won a large circle of appreciative and admiring friends, who deeply regret even the temporary loss of so able, cultured, scholarly, and devout a man.

A young man named Emmett Culbreth was arrested by Detective Horace Elliott yesterday, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The warrant for the arrest was sworn out by the firm of Bishop & Barnes, hatters, at the corner of State and Monroe streets, about four months ago. When Culbreth became aware that the detectives were in search of him he left the city, and remained away until day before yesterday. Detective Elliott was given a description of him, and yesterday arrested him on Madison street, near LaSalle, and he was locked up at the Central Police Station. It appears that the prisoner's chief way of getting money was on worthless checks. He would make himself known at a store, and, after a few days' acquaintance, saunter in and remark that he wanted some article in the store. Having selected it, he would offer a check for an amount exceeding by $15 or $20 the price of the article, and receive the excess back. In this way he swindled a large number of firms. One day he victimized the firm of Bishop & Barnes, in this way, out of $15. He is a very genteel-looking fellow, and is of an excellent family. He has been connected with some newspapers in this city, at intervals, as a writer. He graduated at Princeton College in 1867, and is a nephew of Gov. Hall, of Delaware. He was led astray by the gaming-table. He is deeply repentant, and shows his feelings by copious tears. He is not, however, a very young sinner, as his countenance is familiar to policemen who have raided South Side gambling-houses as that of an unlucky inmate.

POLITCAL.

Republican Convention in the Madison (Wis.) District—Resolutions Censuring Senators Howe and Carpenter Excluded.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 29.—The Republicans of this district to-day nominated for the Assembly Col. C. L. Warner, of Windsor, a farmer and Granger. He is a man of worth and ability, and a gallant soldier who lost an arm in the Virginia campaign. The district is Democratic and the opposition nominee popular, but Col. Warner will give him a hard fight.

At the Convention an outsider, William Welch, obtained leave to offer some resolutions which, on being read, proved to be strongly denunciatory of both our Senators. One reprobated the action of Senator Howe in countenancing the proceedings in Congress whereby the Government has been defrauded out of its dues from the Pacific Railway, and declaring his acceptance of back-pay voted by the last Congress an act in derogation of political and moral honesty that cannot be justified or excused. The other resolution declared the recent speech of Matt. H. Carpenter, in defending railway swindling and Congressional stealing, unworthy a Republican Senator, and only to be excused in him from the fact that his Democratic antecedents tend to public demoralization and felonious forays on the Public Treasury. Still another resolution declared that, when Senators so far forget their duties to the people, they should resign, to give place to honester men.

The reading of the declarations produced considerable excitement, and, after sharp discussion, in which some outsiders participated, it was decided that the resolutions, being offered by one not a member of the Convention, were out of order, and the Convention adjourned without a vote.

The Anti-Monopolist Cause in McLean County, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 29.—As the time of trial approaches, the farmers' leaders—Sells, Lewis, Phillips, Hartsen, and other able speakers who have enlisted for the campaign—are redoubling their efforts, and McLean County to-day stands thoroughly organized for duty. The township meetings are still held, and earnest work is being done in all parts of the county. A number of prominent farmers have been talked with, and they unanimously think that Col. Morgan at least is sure of election, notwithstanding the odds against the Anti-Monopolists in this city. The Reform party fears nothing but a combination of the railroad employes, and of this there is little danger.

Nominations in Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—The Liberal Democrats to-day nominated Hon. John Block for Senator from the Sixth District. Hon. C. Latham Sholes will be nominated for member of the Assembly from the First District.

Municipal Nominations in Peoria, Ill.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 29.—At the city Democratic Convention last night, John Warner was nominated for Mayor. The Republicans have not yet made any nominations. The fight for the Mayoralty promises to be a close and bitter one.

Farmers' Meeting in Fairbury, Ill.

FAIRBURY, Ill., Oct. 29.—The Anti-Monopolists held a large meeting here last night. Asa Blakesley, of Odell, presided. The meeting was addressed by W. A. McKenzie, R. R. Wallace, and S. T. K. Prime. Meetings are being held in every school district the present week. The farmers in this county are showing great interest in the election. If the farmers turn out and vote, the Anti-Monopolists will elect their entire ticket. The farmers of Livingston and McLean Counties will hold a mass meeting at Chenoa on Saturday.

Hon. N. P. Banks for State Senator.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—N. P. Banks was nominated as Independent candidate for State Senator today.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Arrived, steamship Harold, from Havre.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Steamships Parthia and Donan arrived out.

CANADA.

The Battle Still Progressing in Parliament.

The Ministry Growing Disheartened.

Important Secessions from the Ministerialists.

A Division Not Probable Before Friday Night.

Riel's Whereabouts Still in Doubt

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—The debate regarding the want-of-confidence resolution continues, and gives promise of so doing till Friday night, and perhaps even later. The bold stand taken by Glass, a former Ministerialist, who announced his strong condemnation of the Ministry and belief in their guilt, in an able and moderate speech, last night, has had the effect of greatly disheartening the Ministry. Added to this is the severance of two prominent Lower Province members and the Manitoba members from former party ties. The fact that not a single member from Prince Edward Island could be found to move or second the address, in reply to the speech from the throne, is accepted as proof that the Government cannot hope for much support in that quarter.

WHY NOT BE CORRUPT?

The Hon. Dr. Tupper, President of the Cabinet, made a declaration during his speech in the House, that no Government could exist without corrupt expenditure of public money in elections. The remark was received with strong signs of disapproval. The same speaker also referred to his political opponents as an organized band of hypocrites.

RIEL'S WHEREABOUTS.

It is believed now by those supposed to know, that Riel has not yet arrived in this Province, but is now on his way from St. Paul to Ogdensburgh, where he will await instructions.

On the opening of the House to-day

THE HON. E. B. WOOD

rose to speak to the question, and occupied the entire afternoon session in delivering himself of one of the most telling speeches ever made by him in the House. He was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered as he brought home the accusation of guilt upon the Government.

At 6 o'clock the House rose for recess. After reassembling at 7:30 o'clock, Mr. Wood continued to speak until a late hour, arguing the question on constitutional grounds, and contending that on no previous occasion had the Crown appointed a Royal Commission without the consent of the House, instancing the issue of such a Commission in 1820 as a case in point.

PALMER, OF NOVA SCOTIA,

followed, and held the floor at adjournment.

A BASELESS RUMOR.

In the early part of the evening, it was rumored that a division would take place to-night, and every one was on the qui vive, but neither Sir John A. Macdonald nor the Hon. Edward Blake have yet spoken, both of whom will deliver long speeches. Besides these gentlemen, there are several prominent members who are expected to speak. Whether the temper of the House will allow of discussion continuing remains to be seen.

THE GOVERNMENT HARD PRESSED.

Each hour appears to render the Government's position more and more precarious, and while yesterday a majority of 9 or 10 was claimed, no Ministerialist will wager on more than 8 majority to-night. Two or three members have not yet signified what course they will take, though it is believed that fully 202 of 206 members will be present, and of this number it is understood the Opposition have 99 pledged in writing.

WASHINGTON.

Boutwell's Fall from Grace—Administration Organs No Longer Chant His Victories—Butler "Working" for an Election to the Senate—Civil Service Reform—Gen. Van Buren's Defense.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOUTWELL AS A FINANCIER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Administration organs here have changed their tunes entirely. About this time last year they indorsed all that the then Secretary of the Treasury, Boutwell, said on the stump about finance; now the *Republican* speaks of him as "one of the sagacious statesmen who believe that our navy is too large and should be greatly reduced. Mr. Boutwell," it says, "knows as much about naval affairs as about finance." The *Chronicle* gives force to the expression that both bulls and bears in New York proclaim Mr. Boutwell's speech a glittering generality.

BUTLER FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The *Republican* says that while the silk-stocking Republicans of Massachusetts have been sleeping in fancied security, Gen. Butler has been at work securing delegates; and that it now looks as if he would have a clear majority for United States Senator in the next Legislature.

GEN. VAN BUREN,

ex-American Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, is in Washington. It is understood that he, with the assistance of his personal friends, purposes making it pretty warm for the Secretary of State, so far as an attack upon the latter in Congress will produce that effect.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The regular meeting of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners, which was set for the 31st inst., has been postponed until the 5th prox. Several quite important amendments or alterations to the existing rules for the government of the civil service will be acted upon by the Commission.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Gen. Van Buren, ex-Chief Commissioner to the Vienna (Austria) Exposition, had an interview with the President and Secretary Fish to-day, to disabuse their minds of the impression that he had spoken of them disrespectfully, his strongest condemnation being applied to the unfriendly reports of Minister Jay, for condemning him unheard. The General says that he is determined to vindicate his character.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed Constantine Maguire Collector of Internal Revenue for the St. Louis District, vice Ford, deceased, and David S. Goodloe Pension-Agent at Lexington, Ky., instead of O. O. Goodloe.

DISTURBANCES IN TEXAS.

Attorney-General Williams to-day received a report from United States Marshal O. Chiltree, of the Eastern District of Texas, giving a detailed account of a serious hostile feeling between a party of desperadoes, led by one Jan Boan, and the colored people on the line of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad.

A FORGERY.

The Attorney-General says of the letter purporting to have been written to him by A. A. Williamson, in reference to the Wright case, and speaking of an arrangement to select a jury favorable to the Government, that the letter is a forgery, as he is informed by Williamson, and that no such letter was ever received by him, or was ever on the files of his Department.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, commanding the Department of the Lakes, has been placed on the retired list, and Lieut.-Col. George Crook, Department of Arizona, has been appointed Brigadier-General.

The Departments of the Lakes and of the East have been abolished. The command is now the Military Division of the Atlantic, commanded by Gen. Hancock.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Prof. Seely presided at the meeting of the National Academy of Science to-day. Prof. Loomis, of Yale College, read a paper on the weather maps of the United States. Prof. Theodore Gill, of the Smithsonian Institute, followed with a dissertation on the relation of the different classes of vertebraes. Other interesting papers were read.

UNTIRING CHARITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 29.—The Ladies' Relief Society of this city, organized two years ago to aid Chicago and Peshtigo sufferers, sent forward money and goods valued at $14,000. After that work was done, they turned their attention to helping the poor of the city. For this purpose they have raised and distributed money and goods valued at $11,000. This week, they are holding a fair to finish raising the sum of $9,000 to pay for a large and well-built Home for the Friendless. The great fires brought to the surface a great deal of practical religion in our city.

A ZEALOUS MOB.

A Bloodless and Hopeless Struggle for the Possession of the County Seat of Wayne County, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 29.—The cruel war over the removal of the county seat from Centreville to this city is not yet over. Last night the mob from Centreville that has attempted to resist every move so far made, renewed hostilities. Several times the contractor who has charge of the improvements in the old jail has found his derricks and ropes cut down; and this induced him last night to station a guard of seven men about the premises. Just before midnight, they were attacked by a mob of 40 masked men, who demanded possession of the building; and, on being refused, commenced firing through the windows. The walls and ceilings were marked with bullets, but no men were hit. Three of the besieged made an exit through a rear window, hastened to the city, and gave an alarm; the other four held possession of the building until 3 o'clock, when the mob planted cannon in front of the jailor's residence, which is the front part of the building, loaded it with iron and bolts, and fired two shots into the door, bursting it in. The mob then entered the hall, while the watchmen retreated to the jail proper, where they held out until 4 o'clock, and then surrendered. The mob escorted them out of the town, and admonished them to get out of the way.

In the meantime, a posse of 100 armed men of this city had boarded a special train, and were on their way to Centreville, where they arrived as the mob reentered the town. But on going up to the jail not a rioter was to be found. All had fled, leaving nothing behind but the cannon, which the Richmond men brought home. The lawlessness of this mob has been tolerated until they perpetrated their outrages with impunity; but now they will have to desist or somebody will be killed. The Commissioners sent over thirty watchmen to guard the building to-night; and, if the mob makes a second attempt, they will get a warm reception.

LATER.

Rumors of war continue. Col. Dudley, County Clerk, got a telegram to-night purporting to be from a friend in Cambridge City, stating that while one party attacked the guard at Centreville, another would be here to attack the Court House and confiscate the records, but this is considered fraudulent. About seventy Richmond men are now in Centreville, half armed with Springfield rifles, and 200 rounds of ammunition. Gov. Hendricks has sent 1,000 more rounds, and has asked to be notified at once if the mob makes an attack, which is apprehended.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—Seven Deputy-Sheriffs, guarding the County Court-House and Jail at Centreville, Wayne County, this morning, were mobbed, captured and released by disguised citizens. The county-seat is being removed from Centreville to Richmond. The citizens of Centreville resisted this. The Deputy-Sheriffs were guarding the workmen removing the cells from the jail. Saturday night the workmen were driven from the town by threats. The Deputies remained in the Court-House. Before day this morning they refused to surrender to the mob, who fired a cannon into the Court-House door, and entered, when the Deputies retreated into the jail. After an hour's parley, they surrendered. Three of the Deputies, who had escaped the back way, carried the news to Richmond, whence help was sent. The mob dispersed without any one being recognized. No person was injured, though great multitudes of pistol-balls were fired through the windows of the Court-House.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30—1 a. m.—The area of higher barometer has moved since Tuesday night southeastward to the south Atlantic coast, where it is now central. The pressure has fallen rapidly in the extreme Northwest, with cloudy weather and northerly winds. Clear weather and light winds, mostly from the north, prevail in the Southern and Gulf States. Cloudy weather with southeasterly winds is reported from the Lower Lakes and the St. Lawrence Valley, but clear weather from the New England coast.

PROBABILITIES FOR THURSDAY.

Over the Gulf States, increasing southerly winds and cloudiness. For the Ohio Valley, southwest to northwest winds and cloudy to clearing weather. For the Lake Region, falling barometer and cloudy weather, with light rain or snow. For the Lower Lakes, southerly winds. For New England, rising barometer and general clear weather and westerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30—1 a. m.

Station.	*Bar.*	*Thr*	*Wind.*	*Rain*	*Weather.*
Breckr'dge	29.85	34	W., fresh.		Cloudy.
Cairo	30.19	39	S., gentle.		Cloudy.
Chicago	30.05	34	S., fresh.	.10	Light snow.
Cheyenne	30.15	35	W., gentle.		Clear.
Cleveland	30.28	34	S. E., fresh.	.08	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.28	39	S. E., gentle.		Cloudy.
Denver	30.23	40	S., fresh.		Clear.
Duluth	29.85	29	S. W., fresh.		Cloudy.
Detroit	30.25	34	S., fresh.		Cloudy.
Davenport	29.98	39	S. W., fresh.	.01	Cloudy.
Escanaba	30.00	32	W., fresh.		Fair.
Keokuk	29.93	41	W., light.		Thr'ng.
Leavenw'th	30.04	42	N. W., fresh.		Fair.
La Crosse	29.96	28	S., fresh.		Cloudy.
Marquette	29.95	31	S., fresh.		Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.03	32	S., fresh.	.01	Hea'y snow.
Omaha	29.97	42	W., fresh.		Cloudy.
St. Paul	29.86	29	S. E., gentle.		Cloudy.
Toledo	30.24	36	S. E., fresh.	.01	Cloudy.
Yankton	30.01	31	N. W., fresh.		Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL REPORTS.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 29.—It has been snowing here nearly all day, and the snow this evening is nearly half an inch deep.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 29.—A slight snow fell here this afternoon, but it is disappearing from the ground.

BELOIT, Wis., Oct. 29.—The St. Paul express train, south, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, is six or eight hours late to-day. The delay is on the West Wisconsin road, and is supposed to be caused by the heavy snow-storm which prevailed yesterday.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A dense fog hangs over the city, and numerous accidents have occurred in the streets. At this hour (2:30 afternoon) travel is almost suspended.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 28.—Three inches of snow fell at Postville on Saturday night. A light snow-storm visited this region yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—Weather clear and cool, favorable for the development of cane. Mercury last night, 34.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 29.—Ice formed last night.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—Reports of the snow-storm on Lake Michigan give no disasters of a serious nature. Schooner Monitor No. 2, laden with corn from Chicago, encountered the storm near the Manitous, and came near foundering. She reports being in company with a three-master at the lower end of the lake yesterday morning, which suddenly disappeared, and fears are entertained that she went down with all on board.

[By Mail.]

From the Winona (Minn.) Republican, Oct. 27.

When the snow-flakes commenced flying on Saturday morning, people that knew all about it predicted that it was only a light flurry and would soon blow over. As the snow kept falling all Saturday afternoon, the prophets spoke of the weather in more guarded terms, and when Sunday failed to summon old Sol to the work of banishing the untimely winter, the wiseacres retired to their chambers, and were granted further time to report. Sunday was a lovely day. Snow had fallen to the depth of about eight inches during the night, and the novel sight of snow plows breaking roads in the month of October was witnessed with satisfaction by church-goers. The temperature kept a few degrees above the freezing point, but toward evening turned colder, and during Sunday night the ground hardened up, and thin ice formed in the streets. Monday morning brought no moderation in the weather. Mercury ranged a little below freezing, with lively flurries of snow during the forenoon.

In the western part of the State the snow fall has been even heavier than it was here. The weather reports at the general office of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, this morning, Monday, show that at Waseca, St. Peter, and New Ulm the snow was thirteen inches deep and snowing, blowing, and drifting. At St. Charles eleven inches of snow had fallen.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Snow to the depth of three to seven inches was reported in various parts of Canada last night and to-day, and it is still snowing. At Collingwood it is very cold and blowing a gale from the northwest. Several vessels are storm-bound. A heavy gale is reported on the North Atlantic coast. A number of coasting vessels have been wrecked at Cape Breton and New Foundland.

FOREIGN.

Continuation of the Bazaine Trial.

The Carlists Attack an English Steamer.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Gen. Bellewarre wrote a letter to the Minister of War, saying that if the monarchy was restored he (Bellewarre) would resign from the army. The Minister of War immediately placed the General on the retired list.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—In the Bazaine trial, to-day, M. Flahaut, a messenger, testified that, under fear of capture by the enemy, he swallowed a dispatch he was carrying from Thionville to Metz. The dispatch was recovered and delivered to officers at headquarters in Metz on the 29th of August, but was by them thrown into the fire unread.

Lieut. Nogues swore that he fruitlessly attempted to deliver to Bazaine a dispatch intrusted to him on the 23d of August by the Empress. He admitted, after much prevarication, that he was also bearer of a dispatch to Gen. Bourbaki.

The President of the Court severely censured this witness for attempting to conceal the facts.

GERMANY.

DRESDEN, Oct. 24.—The Duke of Saxony, eldest son of the late King John, assumed the succession to the throne of the King of Saxony to-day. His Majesty has issued a proclamation, in which he promises to uphold the constitution, and announces that the present Ministry will remain in office.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 29.—It is reported that the Carlists fired on a British war-vessel, killing one of the crew.

ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 29.—Dispatches have been received in this city confirming the report of the existence of a second letter from the Pope to the Emperor of Germany.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Alleged Fraud in the Management of a Co-operative Freight Line—The Indianapolis Office Said to Be a Den of Thieves.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 29.—For two months past railroad circles here have been agitated by rumors of sharp practice on the part of a prominent official connected with one of the principal through freight lines, by which the guilty person has made a fortune. The *Sentinel* of to-morrow morning will have a full expose. It says: "If these rumors are correct, the line in question has had its Credit Mobilier on a small scale, composed of a leading official of an Eastern road and officials of the road referred to. By successful workings of the ring, it is stated that collections have been made amounting to $200,000, which have been appropriated to personal expenditures and uses. The line in question is co-operative, working in the interest of various lines running east and west, the expenses being assessed pro rata, and the earnings pooled by the same ratio among different lines. It is asserted that the workings of the ring have been confined to freights originating west of this city, upon which collections of 5 cents on every 100 pounds have been made. To explain the workings more fully: Let the established rate of freight be, from Terre Haute to New York, 58 cents per 100; from Terre Haute to Indianapolis, 8 cents; from this city to New York, 50 cents. All Eastern freights from the West would be rebilled at this point. At this rate, charges proper would be about $16 per car from Terre Haute to this city. But the ring, if the rumor is true, would deduct 5 cents commission from 50 cents freight tariff to New York, making it 45 cents; and add to the freight charges from Terre Haute, making them $26 instead of $16, thus pocketing $10 per car by the transaction. In carrying out an operation of this character, it would be very essential that some member of the ring should occupy a position in the office of the line east, through whose agency the shipping reports of the office at this point should be passed as correct; otherwise the fraud, if such there was, would be detected, and the game blocked at once. It is stated that these transactions have been carried on for two years.

Another road having obtained a controlling interest in one of the lines over which the co-operative freight line was working led to an examination of the books, which brought to light the workings of the ring, resulting in the removal of the official at this point.

There are various rumors in regard to the termination of this affair. It is stated that the managers of one of the lines, which has been the largest loser by the transaction, has, or will, bring suit against an ex-official for the amount of commissions collected on Western freight. Again, it is stated that a meeting of those interested in the line will be held during the coming month, at which will be determined the future course of action, and unless a compromise is effected, a suit will be instituted. It is understood that the affair will bring down high game in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Cleveland.

Attachment of Railroad Property in Ballard County, Ky.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 29.—The firm of contractors who claim over $40,000 due them for work on the Mississippi Central Railroad extension, have attached the property of some of the Southern Railroad Association in Ballard County, Ky., and work on the road was stopped to-day. The attachment, it seems, is to force the Southern Railroad Association, which is a non-resident corporation, and is building the Mississippi Central extension, to give security in the county where the work was done. The suspension of work will probably be only temporary.

Railroad Suit Compromised.

YANKTON, D. T., Oct. 29.—Last July the Commissioners of Yankton County brought suit against the Dakota Southern Railroad to enjoin them from issuing bonds until the county was secured for the amount of stock taken. As a result, much ill-feeling was engendered, and the Company stopped the improvements contemplated. At the late election the question of compromise was made a test, and new Commissioners elected on the issue. As a result, the suit has been compromised, and will be immediately dismissed upon the understanding that the Railroad Company will build the depot, shops, and other contemplated improvements here.

FIRES.

An Opera-House Burned in Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The old opera-house in the Rue Lepelletier has been destroyed by fire.

Dwelling Burned in Jacksonville, Ill.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 29.—The dwelling of James W. Hathaway, in this city, was entirely consumed by fire this afternoon. The loss is $2,500; insured in the American, of Chicago, for $850. The fire originated from a defective flue.

At San Francisco, Cal.; Loss, $100,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 29.—A fire this evening, at the corner of Main and Howard streets, destroyed Struber & Co.'s furniture factory, involving a loss of about $100,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

In Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—A fire at 213 and 215 State street to-night burned out a number of firms in the drug and chemical trade, causing an aggregate loss of $75,000. Nearly all covered by insurance. Merrill Bros'. loss is $30,000—fully insured.

At Freehold, N. J.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Oct. 30—1 a. m.—A large fire is raging here. The Post-Office and four large stores are gone, and the fire is still raging.

At East St. Louis, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 29.—The loss by the burning of the saw-mill of Morse, Daggett & Co., at East St. Louis, Ill., yesterday, was less than $20,000.

Destructive Conflagration at Americus, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 29.—A fire at Americus, on Monday night, destroyed a large portion of the business part of the town. Loss, $201,000.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 29.—PASSED DOWN—Props Philadelphia, Ontonagon and barges, Chicago Belle; bark Sardinia; schrs Kingfisher, Southwest, L. Grant, City of Green Bay, P. S. Marsh.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 29.—Eve.—PASSED DOWN—Props Java, Scott, St. Albans, Jay Gould, Rose and barges, Forest City and barges; bark Watson; schrs Pathfinder, [illegible], E. Kelly, Fame, Eagle Wing, Wagstaff, Itasca, New Dominion, York State, M. A. Purew, Kimball.

PASSED UP—Schr Higgie and Jones.

WIND—Northeast.

KANSAS CITY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,791; shipments, 1,344. The market is better for feeders and shippers. General trade is more active. Sales are reported as follows: Extra wintered Texan steers, $2.60@2.75; do cows, $2.10; through Texan steers, $1.40@2.07½; native cows, $1.87½; through Texan cows, $1.00@1.05.

HOGS—The market is more active at $3.25@3.40.

FISHY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—The largest haul of fish ever made at Whitefish Bay was made yesterday by the steam smack Eviston. Over 40,000 pounds were taken from 20 nets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Asthma.

Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy. Prepared from a German recipe obtained by the late Jonas Whitcomb, in Europe. It alleviated this disorder in his case when all other appliances of medical skill had been abandoned by him in despair. In no case of a purely asthmatic character has it failed to give immediate relief, and it has effected many permanent cures. It contains no poisonous or injurious properties whatever; an infant may take it with perfect safety.

JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 27 Central-st., Boston. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Hottentots Gathering Buchu

For Helmbold's Extract has become almost a historical picture. The great consumption of Dr. Helmbold's Buchu attests the important fact that thousands upon thousands need a diuretic medicine. For Dropsy, Gravel, Kidney Complaint, and all diseases of the urinary organs, either in male or female, there has never been a remedy equal to Helmbold's Buchu. Its imitators are mere trash. Helmbold's is the only reliable standard remedy.

DRY GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Invite attention to new and stylish English Jackets; Costumes; Paris and Berlin Cloaks; Camel's Hair and Serge Redingotes, in Bronze, Dark Green, Navy Blue, and other choice shades; Mourning Suits of Silk and Cashmere combinations; Cashmere, Cloth, and Velvet Garments; Black Silk Suits; Misses' Mantles; Sailors' Suits, for Misses from 3 to 15 years; to which we are daily adding fresh designs from the latest importations.

Eng. Carriage Wraps, Broche and Ottoman Stripes, Real India Shawls, with our usual stylish and extensive assortment of Ladies' Outer Garments, or all seasonable and fashionable fabrics.

106, 108, 110
STATE-ST.
60 & 62 Washington-st.

OFFICE DESKS.

Now is the Time!
TO BUY
OFFICE DESKS,
Elaborate or Plain.
Tables, Chairs, &c.
AT ABOUT
First Cost.
ALSO,
School & Church Furniture,
Direct from LARGEST M'F'RS in the Country. Address, for Catalogue and Prices,
A. H. Andrews & Co.
166 to 170 State-st., Chicago.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c.

G. MENDELSON,
34 East Washington-st., near State,
Respectfully announces that, owing to the continued stringency in the money market, he has resolved to close out his immense stock, consisting of the very choicest
Guipure and Thread Laces,
GIMPS, FRINGES,
AND
Ornaments, Worsted Embroideries, Hand Knit Goods, Ribbons, Fans, Jewelry, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
On and after Monday, Oct. 27, Ladies will find Unequaled Bargains in every department.

FURS.

LADIES' FINE
FURS.
STRYKER,
231 West Madison-st.,
Shows a large, handsome stock of FRESH GOODS.
NEW STYLES.
FUR MANUFACTURING and REPAIRING done in the best manner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT.
BEST WORK DONE AT
MODERATE PRICES.
MRS. PATTERSON,
418 Wabash-av., one block south of Post-Office.

HAINES' TOWNSHIP
ORGANIZATION LAWS, 1873.
Authorized by law. The Standard Manual for all Town Officers. For sale by all Booksellers.

HOTELS.

WINTER RESORT
ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season Nov. 1. For full information address J. LIDGERWOOD, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y.
T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29.

Financial matters and general trade in this city continue excessively quiet. There has been scarcely a change in any respect in the last four or five days from the general stagnation. Deposits at the banks are, however, creeping up a little, and discounts are being extended in proportion, but the progress is very slow, and money is very tight. Prime commercial paper still sells in the open market at 1½ to 2 per cent per month, and loans on the best collaterals cannot be had outside of banks for less than 1½ per cent.

New York exchange continues as scarce as ever, and sells between banks at 50c per $1,000 premium. The scarcity of New York funds is still causing a steady movement of currency from here to New York.

3 65-100 PER CENT BONDS.

Among the other numerous financial measures which the President is reported as saying he will recommend to Congress is now the issue of a new Government bond bearing 3 65-100 per cent interest, and exchangeable for greenbacks at par at the pleasure of the holder. As far as the effect of this on the volume of currency was concerned, it would make but little difference whether these bonds were also reconvertible into greenbacks at the pleasure of the holders of the bonds or not. There can be no doubt that there would *always* be, in one part of the country or another, people who would be glad to take 3 65-100 per cent interest for their greenbacks, and the effect would not only be to contract the volume of greenbacks, but also to establish a premium on greenbacks over National Bank notes to an extent that would establish a system of actual redemptions of National Bank notes in greenbacks. The President has already declared that he will also recommend free banking, and it is quite certain that some such measure of greenback contraction as would be produced by the funding of greenbacks into 3 65-100 per cent bonds will be found necessary to accompany it to prevent inflation.

WHAT IS FREE BANKING?

In recommending "free banking" for several years past, we have meant simply the abolition of the legal restriction on the aggregate volume of National Bank circulation, because the present restriction to $354,000,000 makes it a monopoly. If there is any reason for restricting the amount it would also be a reason why there should be no National Bank circulation at all.

We have received several communications lately, some of which we have printed, arguing that to remove the legal restriction from the aggregate amount of National Bank circulation, and allow everybody that could raise capital to start National Banks to have circulation, would lead to a great inflation of paper money and prices.

With a view to finding out whether there is any danger of such inflation, let us see whether the privilege of getting 90 per cent of circulating notes on the deposit of Government bonds with the Treasury would offer inducements sufficient to cause any very great increase of bank notes:

The National Bank that takes out circulation must first purchase United States bonds that are worth about par in gold in the market. To purchase $100,000 of these bonds, it takes now $108,000 in currency. Here is an investment of bona fide capital to begin with. The bonds costing $100,000 in gold, or $108,000 in currency, are then deposited with the United States Treasury, and the latter issues circulation to the bank to the extent of 90 per cent of the par. Now, in this transaction the relation of the bank to the Treasury is that of a borrower on collateral security. The Treasury, in fact, makes a loan to the bank, to the extent of 90 per cent of the par value of the bond, just as a bank would make a loan to a private borrower on the deposit of a Government bond, a railroad bond, a grain receipt, or any other undoubted collateral security. Now, the only question as regards the possibility of inflation from free banking is, Are these loans, made by the Treasury to the banks, made on such easy terms, that the banks can afford to go on borrowing indefinitely? Let us see what interest the banks pay for this loan of 90 per cent, and what obligations they assume. The only direct interest paid by the banks for this loan from the Treasury is the 1 per cent per annum tax on circulation; but the Government tax of ½ of 1 per cent on deposits and the increase of local taxation are unavoidably incident to the organization of a National Bank, so that the actual cost of this loan from the Treasury will be at least 3 per cent per annum. It is true this is a very low rate of interest, and if there were no other obligation on the part of the bank this would undoubtedly be so low a rate of interest as to induce the banks to borrow indefinitely—in other words, to inflate their circulation indefinitely. But there is another obligation: When the banks put out the circulating notes which they have borrowed of the Treasury, they obligate themselves to redeem these notes at par in either legal-tender notes of the United States, *or in specie*. The consideration, therefore, for the loans by the Treasury at so low a rate of interest to the National Banks is, that the latter shall resume specie payments whenever the Government decides to deprive them of the means of nominal redemptions in greenbacks by funding the latter. This is why greenback contraction is a necessary concomitant of free banking. The Government need never resume itself, but it can force the banks to resume at any time. Even a small contraction of greenbacks, by funding or otherwise, would at any time check the increase of bank notes. If greenbacks are made convertible into 3 65-100 per cent bonds, and even if the latter were re-convertible into greenbacks, it would at first establish a premium for greenbacks over bank notes and cause a decline in the price of gold which would soon bring both National Bank notes and greenbacks nearly to a par with gold, regardless of whether banking was made free or not.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE.

The London *Times* of the 15th (money article), commenting on the advance of the bank rate to 6 per cent—since raised to 7—says:

> The last weekly return showed no margin for further depreciation, and, although there has since been an almost total absence of demand at the discount office, it is to be presumed that the withdrawals of gold, amounting to £600,000, which have occurred since that date, have prevented the improvement in the reserve that might otherwise have been looked for. It is believed also that the absorption of coin for home purposes has been continuous; and as there is not only an active monetary panic in America, but a chronic state of disquiet on the German Bourses, coupled with financial disturbance at Alexandria, and a marked increase of political uncertainty in France, sudden changes must be expected here, which, whatever may be their direction for the moment, will require more than ever in these telegraphic days to be promptly met.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Money ranging at 7@7 1-32c, closing at 7c. Gold closed at $1.08¼, carrying rates at 6@6 1-16c; closing at 6 3-64.

The clearings were $19,000,000.

Sterling was weak for 60 days at 6¼@6¾c; firmer for sight, at 8@8½c.

The Treasury disbursements were $375,000.

The customs receipts were $233,000.

The Assay Office received £60,000 specie to-day.

Total disbursements on account of the November interest, $1,799,000. Silver disbursements by the Treasury, only $600.

State bonds were quiet. Governments weak and lower, on account of unfavorable news from abroad, with large business in '67s.

Stocks were irregular throughout the day generally, and weak at a decline of ¼@2½c. The heaviest transactions were in Vanderbilt's securities, and in Rock Island & Wabash. Western Union ranged at 54¼@52½c; Lake Shore at 64¼@64½c; New York Central at 86¼@85¾c; St. Paul at 26@25½c; other changes were less marked.

Sterling, 106¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	112⅞	Coupons, '67	112¾
Coupons, '62	107	Coupons, '68	112
Coupons, '64	107¼	10-40s	106¼
Coupons, '65	108	Currency 6s	109¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	111	New 5s	107¼

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	88¼	Virginias, old	33
Tennessees, old	67	North Carolinas, old	18
Tennessees, new	67	North Carolinas, new	13
Virginias, new	35		

STOCKS.

Canton	52½	St. Paul pfd	48
Western Union	52¼	Wabash	38
Quicksilver	19	Wabash pfd	48
Adams Express	77½	Ft. Wayne	81¼
Wells Fargo	57½	Terre Haute	5
American Express	50	Terre Haute pfd	22
United States Ex	51	Chicago & Alton	90
Pacific Mail	29⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	90
New York Central	85¼	Ohio & Mississippi	23½
Erie	45¼	C., C. & C.	69
Erie pfd	65	C., B. & Q.	85
Harlem	104	Lake Shore	62½
Harlem pfd	108	Indiana Central	19¼
Michigan Central	68	Illinois Central	98
Pittsburgh	74¼	Union Pacific stocks	16¼
Northwestern	34¼	Union Pacific bonds	70⅝
Northwestern pfd	60½	Central Pacific bonds	86
Rock Island	88⅞	Del., Lack. & West	85
N. J. Central	86	B., H. & Erie	1½
St. Paul	25⅞		

Lake Freights

were moderately active and easier, closing at about 7c for corn, 8c for barley, and 5c for oats to Buffalo. The engagements were: To Buffalo—Schr St. Lawrence and barge [illegible], barley at 8c; prop W. M. Tweed, wheat, and prop Raleigh, corn, on private terms; schr George Murray, oats at 5c; schr Nimrod, corn, yesterday, on private terms. To Kingston—Schr Mary McCrea and a schooner not named, wheat on private terms. To Montreal—Prop Scotia, wheat on private terms. To Collingwood—Barge Robinson, corn on owner's account. To Ogdensburgh—Two vessels not named, corn on private terms. Total, 12. Capacity equal to 82,000 bu wheat, 135,000 bu corn, 70,000 bu oats, 60,000 bu barley. The schr W. B. Allen was taken in the afternoon for wheat to Buffalo on private terms.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Oct. 29:

CITY PROPERTY.

Butterfield st, 174 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $3,500.

Dearborn st, 85 ft n of Washington st, w f, undivided ½ of 35x80 ft, dated Dec. 18, 1872; consideration, $20,344.

Stanton av, 594 ft n of Wahpanseh av, e f, 33x124 9-10 ft, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $3,500.

Madison st, 83½ ft w of Paulina st, n f, 40x104½ ft, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $9,000.

Bradwell av, s e cor of Coblentz st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $650.

Bradwell av, 24 ft s of Coblentz st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $500.

Bradwell av, 48 ft s of Coblentz st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $500.

Madison st, 43½ ft w of Paulina st, n f, 40x104½ ft, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $9,000.

Indiana av, 106¼ ft n of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 25x177 9-10 ft, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $6,250.

Nora av, 166 ft s of North av, e f, 25x125 2-10 ft, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $550.

Hubbard st, 300 ft w of Hoyne st, n f, 25x178 ft, dated Oct. 27; consideration, $1,800.

Twenty-ninth st, 120 ft w of Indiana av, n f, 42¾x100 ft, with improvements, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $4,500.

Hickory st, 25 ft s w of Fort st, s e f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $600.

Polk st, 55 ft w of Miller st, s f, 24x96 ft, with building, dated Oct. 27; consideration, $1,800.

Hanover st, n e cor of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 50x114 ft, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $4,000.

Union st, 302 ft s of Sixteenth st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $4,200.

Green st, 140 ft s of Indiana st, e f, 20x116 ft, and improvements, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $2,200.

Butterfield st, No. 526, 83⅓ ft n of Thirtieth st, e f, 25x120 ft, dated Aug. 9; consideration, $2,750.

Pierce av, 125½ ft w of Sheridan st, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 28; consideration $500.

Jackson st, 41½ ft w of Marshfield st, n f, 41½x150 ft, dated Oct. 27; consideration $7,350.

Lake st, 251 ft e of Hoyne st, n f, 25x115 ft, dated Oct. 27; consideration $3,000.

Coolidge st, n e cor of Centre av, f, 50x124 ft, dated Oct. 25; consideration $3,000.

Webster av, s w cor of Osgood st, n f, 48 15-100x125 ft, dated Nov. 30, 1872; consideration $2,000.

Rebecca st, s e cor of Wood st, n f, 47 3-100x71 ft, dated Oct. 18; consideration $1,205.

Shober st, Lot 8, n of North av, e f, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $650.

Herndon st, 42 ft n of Sophia st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $650.

Cleaver st, 180 ft n of Division st, e f, 22½x125 ft, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $1,000.

Union Park Place, 152½ ft n of Lake st, w f, 24½x111½ ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $9,500.

Rebecca st, 192½ ft e of Rockwell st, n f, 48x124 ft, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $1,500.

Park av, 139 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 50x147½ ft, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $15,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 11, 12, Block 16, Ravenswood, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $1,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 14 and e ½ Lot 13, Spofford & Byrnes' Subdivision of Lot 13, 14, 15 and 16, in Subdivision of Block 36, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $914.

Lot 46, e 10 feet Lot 45, and w 6 feet Lot 47, in Block 4 in Subdivision of Lots 34 and 35, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $1,250.

Lots 16 to 21, 24, 25, Block 4, Wright & Windett's Subdivision of s ½ s e ¼ s w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Aug. 12; consideration, $4,000.

Lots 8 and 22, Block 1, McChesney's Subdivision in s e ¼ of n w ¼, Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $1,000.

S ½ of a ½ Lot 7, Block 5, Wilson, Heald & Stebbings' Subdivision in Sec 15, 38, 14, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $10,000.

Archer av, s w cor of Kankeade av, n w front, 152 4-10 ft, 125 ft deep, triangular lot, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $1,800.

Evans st, between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts, the n ½ of Lot 20, in Re-subdivision of Lots 9 to 16, Johnston's Subdivision, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 12, Block 5, Jennings & Moffet's sub in e ½ s w ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $3,500.

Same property, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $379.

Phare's subdn of e ½ of s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13.

Lots 20, 31, Block 3, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $480.

Lots 22 to 25, Block 3, dated Sept. 18; consideration $970.

Lots 22 to 29, Block 3, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $970.

Lots 30, 31, Block 3, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $400.

Lots 1 to 4, 5, 20, to 29, 47 to 50, Block 3, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $4,000.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	8,934	5,682	5,835	5,646
Wheat, bu	98,120	109,580	57,890	99,963
Corn, bu	92,345	85,465	56,259	270,665
Oats, bu	100,760	47,230	35,264	36,331
Rye, bu	1,394	3,937	400	4,000
Barley, bu	32,940	51,860	5,340	79,005
Grass seed, lbs	55,855	29,515	....	25,310
Flax seed, lbs	97,150	194,924	42,000	175,100
Broom-corn, lbs	26,800	96,200	20,000	72,000
Cured meats, lbs	92,150	73,180	196,594	210,000
Beef, brls	70	630	25	500
Pork, brls	....	....	221	155
Lard, lbs	14,209	11,450	105,375	164,915
Tallow, lbs	10,050	5,480	39,300	36,840
Butter, lbs	67,339	68,965	95,750	19,869
Dressed hogs, No.	31	8	....	....
Live hogs, No.	20,752	3,790	5,957	2,394
Cattle, No.	3,036	3,244	391	210
Sheep, No.	1,470	1,217	....	202
Hides, lbs	43,010	80,730	[illegible]	39,630
Highwines, brls	360	156	228	177
Wool, lbs	173,435	163,350	125,650	53,112
Potatoes, bu	2,220	28,257	2,440	840
Lumber, m feet	2,263	6,273	2,350	1,948
Shingles, m	2,965	1,200	2,686	1,867
Lath, m	330	422	120	326
Salt, brls	3,348	13,908	2,321	2,190

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,781 bu wheat; 3,575 bu corn; 2,982 bu oats; 915 bu rye; 16,968 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 232 cars wheat; 194 cars corn; 11,700 bu No. 2 do by canal; 59 cars oats; 16,000 bu No. 2 do by canal; 6 cars rye; 79 cars barley. Total (570 cars), 252,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were irregular to-day, but generally firmer, except in barley, though corn was about the only thing that exhibited a marked improvement in prices as compared with yesterday. The cold weather continued, but the storm was over, and a material diminution in receipts of grain was accompanied by a somewhat firmer feeling East, which brought out a fair shipping movement here, though it is probable that many of the purchases were made to fill freight room that had been taken previously. The general sentiment seemed to be, however, that prices on many articles have not touched bottom. The only thing against this is the belief of some of our leading men that money will be easier in this market within a month than at any previous time within the past three years. If this expectation be not justified, we may look for a dull, dragging season till after the Christmas holidays, and there is reason to hope that business will then spring up, with renewed confidence in the movement of the crops early in the spring. Already some trades have been made in oats and corn for delivery in May and June, which show that the buyers anticipate a decided advance, over and above the cost of carrying till that time.

Jobbers of dry goods reported a reasonably active movement in cotton textiles and in seasonable woolens, but in other departments of the market comparatively little trading was done. In some lines a rather easier feeling is noted, but there was no decided reduction in any article in the list. Groceries met with a better inquiry than for a number of days past, and the general market seems to be assuming a healthier look. With the single exception of soft sugars, which were off an ⅛c, there was no appreciable change in values, the quotations being generally well sustained. Butter sold to a fair aggregate at 15@20c for common to medium, and at 28@30c for good to strictly choice. Fine qualities are in scant supply, and are firmly held, but medium and low grades are lacking in firmness. The cheese market presented the same features as on the preceding days of the week. The policy of ordering only as necessity compels is still being pursued, the opinion that prices will go lower seeming to be pretty generally entertained. The current rates are 12@13c for Western factory, and 13@13½c for New York do. Canned goods remain quiet and firm. Dried fruits were moving rather more freely, and, aside from raisins, which are still weak and declining, prices are a trifle firmer, both for domestic and for imported varieties. The continued decline in raisins is due to the unusually heavy importations. Fish sold to a moderate extent at former quotations. There were no new features in the hay, hide, and leather markets, trade ruling dull all around, with prices in buyers' favor. Oils met with a liberal inquiry at generally firm prices. Paints, pig-iron, wood, and tobacco remain dull as previously quoted.

A tolerably fair trade in lumber was reported at the yards, and all choice grades, as well as shingles and lath, remain firm. The common grades are moving with a fair degree of freedom. Prices are quoted lower for some common descriptions; otherwise there was no change. The wholesale market was moderately active at former prices. The markets for metals, iron, nails, or building materials were not subjected to any material change. Business continues equal to the average, and no changes were noted in quotations. Cooperage and naval stores were dull. The general market for broom-corn was quiet, but some parties report that they are receiving orders as usual from their regular customers, and sales are made at the old prices. Wool was entirely nominal, and hops nearly so, brewers buying from hand to mouth only. Timothy seed was in better demand to-day, and prices for prime lots ruled higher. Flax sold at $1.62½ and millet at 55c in cars. Green fruits were rather quiet, excepting apples, which are being sent forward rapidly, in answer to orders. Potatoes continue active and firm. The supply of game and poultry was fair, and prices were weak, under a light local inquiry.

Highwines were dull and nominally lower. Sale was made before 'Change of 50 brls at 89c, which was yesterday's price, but New York was subsequently reported 1@2c lower, at 90c; and it would then have been impossible to sell at our former quotations. The market at closing was probably about 88c, and weak at that.

Lake freights were more active, and easier, on the basis of 8c for wheat, 7c for corn, 8c for barley, and 5c for oats by sail to Buffalo. There was not much demand for sail craft, hence the easier feeling; but a fair inquiry was noted for steam vessels to take grain on through rates, this preference being owing to the lateness of the season. A total of 12 charters was reported, which will carry out 82,000 bu wheat, 135,000 bu corn, 70,000 bu oats, and 60,000 bu barley.

Provisions were dull, and rather weak—in spots. There were several orders on the market, but the further decline in the prices of live hogs, due to more liberal receipts, caused buyers of product to hold back for lower prices, though pork and meats were reported strong in New York. Packers were not inclined to accept lower prices, as they claim that quotations are already as low as they can bear. Nevertheless, green meats weakened ⅛c per lb under the infliction, and old mess pork was about 25c per brl lower, coming down nearly to the price of new. Pork options and cash lard were a shade easier, while lard options and salted meats for future delivery were unchanged. The European markets for meats were in a very unsatisfactory condition at the date of latest mail advices, and dealers professed to expect much lower figures during the receipt of the Irish hog crop. Hence but few orders have been received here. Our packers are operating, however, but more would be done if there were more light ahead, as it is only a few who are able to salt down large stocks to await customers. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $12.00@12.50; new do, $11.87½@12.00; do seller November, $11.75@11.87½; do seller December, $11.85@11.90; seller January, $12.00@12.10; seller February, $12.25@12.35; prime mess pork, $10.75@11.00; extra prime do, $8.75@9.00. Lard, cash or seller October, 7⅛c for old, and 7c for new; do, seller November 6⅞@7c; do, seller December, 7c; do, seller January, $7.05@7.10; do, seller February, $7.20@7.25. Green hams at 6⅞@7⅛c; do, seller December, 7@7⅛c; sweet pickled hams, 8¼@10c. Green shoulders at 3⅜@3½c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅜@5½c; do short clear, 5⅝@5¾c. Dry salted shoulders, 4¼@4½c; do short ribs, 6@6⅛c; do short clear, 6⅛@6¼c; boxed shoulders, seller December, 4@4⅛c; do Cumberlands, 6@6⅛c; do short ribs or long clear, 6@6⅛c; do short clear, 6⅛@6⅜c; do long cut hams, 7⅝@7⅞c. Meats, seller January about ⅛c more than for December. Bacon is quoted at 6⅛c for shoulders; 7⅛c for clear ribs; 7⅛c for short clear; and 12@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.00@8.50; extra mess do, $9.00@9.50; beef hams, $18.00@18.50 for summer, and $20.00@21.00 for winter packed. City tallow, 6¼@6⅜c; grease quotable at 4½@6¼c. Sales were reported of 950 brls mess pork (new) at $12.00; 500 brls do seller February at $12.37½; 500 brls old do on private terms; 25 brls extra prime at $11.50; 1,400 tcs lard at 7c; 100 tcs do (loose) at 6⅞c; 250 tcs do seller December at 7c; 50 boxes short ribs at 6⅛c; 700 pieces green hams (15 lbs) at 7⅛c; 2,000 pieces do seller last half November at 7⅛c; 120,000 lbs do (16 lbs) seller Dec. 10 to 20 at 7c.

Flour was dull and heavy, though early reported steady in New York. There was a little looking around early on the part of shippers, but they took almost nothing, and the failure of some houses East made a considerable inroad upon the order trade, which with most people amounted to nothing at all. Hence most dealers were willing to shade a little from the asking rates, and a few brls were taken on local account—generally at a small reduction. Bran was firmer. Sales include 100 brls white winter extras, on private terms; 75 brls spring extras at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.35; 275 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $3.25; 50 brls rye at $4.40; 75 brls do on private terms; 50 brls buckwheat (Jackman's) at $9.50; 20 brls do at $9.00. Total, 845 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $11.00 on track. The following were nominally the closing prices:

Good to favorite brands white winters	$8.00@ 9.00
Medium to good do	6.00@ 7.00
Good to choice spring	5.25@ 6.00
Medium to good do	5.00@ 5.50
Low to fair spring	4.25@ 5.00
Fair to good Minnesota springs	5.50@ 6.00
Choice to fancy do	6.00@ 7.00
Spring superfines	2.50@ 4.50
Bran	11.00@11.50

Wheat averaged 1c lower, but was firmer, as the lowest price of the session was ⅛c above the lowest point touched yesterday afternoon. Liverpool and other European points were generally quoted stronger, and New York was somewhat firmer, though quiet, while our receipts were smaller than had been expected, and the recent decline brought out a few orders for investment. There was a better demand for shipment, though not much bought for that purpose, as buyers and sellers were apart. Shippers were not willing to pay more than seller November prices, while holders generally insisted on a premium, as for some time past. The option department was irregular; being alternately active, and very quiet, with trading largely in settlement, especially for next month. The market was decidedly strong when it became known that lake freights were easier, as the contrary had been expected. There is considerable inducement to ship wheat now; not so much because it is at this instant wanted in the East, but for the reason that on the close of navigation the cost of moving will be at least 15c per bu higher than now; and those who can send it forward, and hold awhile, have a reasonable prospect of being able to realize better prices, as the Eastern supply is small enough to necessitate large rail shipments in the winter. Seller November opened at 99½c, declined ⅛c, advanced to $1.00, receded to 99c, and rose to 99⅞@99¾c at the close. Seller December sold at $1.00½@1.01⅛, closing at $1.01⅛. Straight No. 2 spring sold at 99¼c@$1.00, closing the same as seller November. Northwestern receipts of No. 2 in Northwestern sold at $1.01½@1.03; and at 99¾c@$1.00½ elsewhere. No. 1 spring was in demand at $1.02½@1.05; the outside in Northwestern. No. 3 closed at 94c in ordinary houses (95c in North Side houses); and rejected do at 90c. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.03; 1,200 bu do at $1.02½; 1,600 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.05; 5,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.00; 31,000 bu do at 99⅞c; 5,000 bu do at 99⅝c; 74,200 bu do at 99½c; 5,000 bu do at 99⅜c; 19,400 bu do at 99¼c; 6,500 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.03; 1,200 bu do at $1.01½; 5,000 bu do at $1.00½; 12,400 bu do at $1.00; 3,200 bu do at 99¾c; 1,600 bu do at 99½c; 2,000 bu No. 3 spring at 95c; 6,000 bu do at 93c; 800 bu rejected spring at 90c; 400 bu white by sample at $1.20 on track; also, 400 bu white winter at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.18 on track. Total, 189,700 bu.

Corn was rather more active, and stronger, advancing 1c per bu from the extreme point touched yesterday afternoon, though to-day's average was a little the lowest. There was a much better shipping demand, due to advices of greater strength in Liverpool and New York, together with an easier feeling in lake freights, and all the short receipts were taken up, with a considerable proportion of regular to fill in cargoes. There was also a good deal doing in the speculative department, in changing options over from November to December to avoid the cost of carrying, and the difference between the two widened to 1⅝c in consequence; while there was also a fair inquiry for the latter from parties who wanted to invest at what they hope will prove to be low prices. Seller November opened at 36⅛c, receded to 36c, advanced to 36⅝c, receded to 36⅛c, rose to 36⅜c, and closed at 36¼c. Seller sold at 37½@38c, closing at 37⅞c. Regular No. 2 corn sold at 36@36½c, closing at the outside. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 36½c, and of high mixed at 36⅝c. Rejected closed at 35½c. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu high mixed at 36⅞c; 4,000 bu at do at 36⅝c; 32,000 bu do and No. 2 at 36¼c; 16,000 bu do at 36⅝c; 32,000 bu No. 2 at 36⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 36⅜; 60,000 bu do at 36c; 800 bu do at 35⅝c; 7,000 bu rejected at 35⅝c; 4,000 bu do at 35⅝c; 800 bu do at 35½c; 1,600 bu do at 35c. Total, 169,200 bu.

Oats were more active, and quite firm, but averaged ⅛@¼c lower than yesterday. There was a good demand at the decline, to fill out a cargo and for closing up November deals, but the more deferred option was dull. Seller November opened at 29⅞c, and soon advanced to 30c, closing steady. Seller December opened at 31⅛c, and receded to 31c at the close. Cash lots closed with firm holders at 30⅛c for No. 2. Cash sales were reported of 11,800 bu No. 2 at 30⅛c; 27,000 bu do at 30c; 600 bu rejected at 27½c; 600 bu do at 27¼c; 600 bu do at 27c; 1,200 bu do at 26½c. Total, 41,800 bu.

Rye was weak, and again 1@1½c lower. An early sale was made of No. 2 at 61½c, but afterwards 60c was the best bid, and sellers accepted the situation at the close, though the receipts were lighter and stocks are slowly decreasing. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 61½c; 400 bu do at 61c; 400 bu do at 60½c; and 1,200 bu do at 60c. Total, 2,800 bu. Rejected was nominal at 55@56c.

Barley was dull and very weak, declining 5@7c per bu, though the fact that there are several shorts on No. 2 for this month yet out caused cash barley to be much stronger than the option to deliver next month. Cash No. 2 opened at $1.28, and closed weak at $1.25. Do seller November sold at $1.23@1.25; and seller December sold at $1.25@1.28, both closing at the inside. No. 3 closed at about 90c. Sample lots were again plentiful and slow. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No 2 at $1.28; 400 bu do at $1.25; 15,800 bu No. 3 at 93c; 1,200 bu do at 90c; 1,300 bu rejected at 72c; 1,600 bu do at 71c; 4,000 bu do at 70c; 800 bu do at 69c; 400 bu do at 65c; 800 bu by sample (to arrive) at $1.40; 800 bu do at $1.28; 400 do at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.24; 800 bu do at $1.22; 400 bu do at $1.20; 800 bu do at $1.15; 800 bu do at $1.10; 1,200 bu do at $1.05; 800 bu do at $1.00; 800 bu do at 95c; 400 bu do at 80c, on track; 400 bu do at $1.17; 400 bu do at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.02; 400 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 98c, delivered. Total, 39,800 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

OCT. 29—London—Cargoes of wheat off coast firmer, do on passage slightly better. Cargoes of American mixed corn for shipment within two months, 32s. English country markets for wheat are generally firm in tone. French country markets for wheat dearer. Mark Lane—Wheat firm. Liverpool—Wheat steady. California, 12s 7d@13s 3d. Corn, 31s 9d. Imports last week into United Kingdom: Flour, 50,000 to 55,000 brls; wheat, 230,000 to 240,000 quarters; corn, 130,000 to 140,000 quarters. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat last week, 50,000 to 55,000 quarters.

A FALLING OFF IN OUR BRITISH IMPORTS.

A statement received at the Treasury Department from Europe gives the following statistics relative to the principal articles of English and Irish produce and manufacture exported from Great Britain to the United States during the eight months ending Aug. 31, 1873, in comparison with the corresponding period of last year:

	1873.	1872.
Iron—		
Pig, tons	78,403	153,331
Bar, bolt, rod, tons	21,574	49,316
Railroad, tons	141,330	340,321
Sheet, hoop, etc., tons	14,296	22,620
Cast or wrought, tons	11,806	9,068
Steel—Unwrought, tons	13,966	16,198
Tin—Plates, tons	64,353	63,739
Tin—Unwrought, cwts	18,489	2,329
Lead—Pig, pipe, and sheet, tons	2,329	5,787
Alkali, cwt	1,508,277	1,434,393
Salt, tons	153,301	94,885
Beer and ale, brls	30,748	27,814
Spirits—British and Irish, proof gallons	64,666	78,588
Wool—Sheep and lambs', lbs	633,617	1,536,991
Woolen cloth, yards	4,227,027	5,214,934
Woolen carpets, yards	3,752,371	5,234,664
Worsted stuffs, yards	68,298,317	73,522,761
Linen—Piece goods, yards	76,261,117	85,105,664
Cotton—Piece goods, yards	90,296,835	111,184,243
Silk—Braid stuffs, yards	239,958	606,654
Ribbons, value	£34,917	£54,010
Other articles, value	£78,481	£79,684
Mixed materials, value	£56,271	£159,840
Haberdashery, value	£1,046,608	£1,095,437
Hardware and cutlery, value	£548,925	£551,222
Earthenware and porcelain, value	£500,130	£536,262
Stationery, value	£68,872	£59,111

Most of the articles specified show a decrease in exportation. Railway iron, lead, and wool each show a decrease of about 59 per cent; bar iron and silk, 65 per cent each. The articles showing an increase of exportation are salt, 62 per cent, and wrought and cast iron, 32 per cent each.

THE ENGLISH WHEAT SUPPLY.

The New York *Bulletin* says:

> The importance to European consumers of maintaining the American supply may be understood when it is stated that there is a considerable falling off in foreign arrivals of wheat-ships in England, although the supply so far was equal to the demand. At last mail date there was on passage from the south of Europe and America, to ports of call, 257 cargoes of grain and seed, against 238 at the corresponding period of last year. Of these 121 were wheat, against 144; 77 maize, against 92; 30 barley, against 39; nil beans, against 9; 1 rye, against 11; 22 seed, against 42; and 5 sundries, against 1. There were also on passage direct to ports in the United Kingdom 93 cargoes of grain, against 115 at the corresponding period last year, of which 60 were wheat, chiefly from California, against 60; 31 maize, against 52; and 2 barley against 3, at the corresponding period in 1872. The English Board of Trade returns show a falling off in the imports of wheat during the month of September as compared with last year; but the aggregate receipts of the current year to date were about 2,500,000 cwt in excess of 1872. The movements have been of a remarkable character, as will be seen from the following statement of the imports for the nine months during the past three years:

	1871. cwt.	1872. cwt.	1873. cwt.
Russia	11,017,777	12,983,710	7,319,200
Denmark	83,208	153,126	257,184
Germany	2,154,962	2,740,997	1,412,575
France	109,819	743,560	1,169,193
Austrian territories	229,147	42,232	15,009
Turkey, &c	1,318,130	727,543	279,974
Egypt	342,370	1,777,045	3,136,748
United States	9,330,065	5,344,619	13,065,441
Chili	291,361	1,170,359	1,317,840
British North America	1,976,645	637,862	2,013,042
Other countries	565,458	1,076,982	2,773,199
Total	27,388,951	27,397,905	30,759,405

> Here we see a heavy decline in the wheat receipts from Russia during the first nine months of the present, as compared with the corresponding periods in the two preceding years. At the same time there is a corresponding increase in the supplies from the United States. There is, this year, a decrease in round numbers of 5,000,000 cwts from Russia, and an increase of no less than 8,000,000 cwts in the imports from the United States. The falling off in Russian supplies is of course a result of the failure of the wheat harvest in Southern Russia, upon which Western Europe is so largely dependent.

LATEST.

Wheat was moderately active and easier, selling at 99⅝c@$1.00 cash, closing at the inside, and at 99⅝@99¾c seller November, closing at 99½c; do seller December closed at $1.01⅛. Corn was a ¼c lower, closing at 36¼@36⅜c seller November, and at 37⅝@37½c seller December, the latter closing at the inside. A vessel was taken for wheat to Buffalo on private terms.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request at $1.78@1.83.

BROOM CORN—The general market is quiet, but some dealers report their trade as being fair, there being considerable inquiry from Canadian parties. The market is firm, though no immediate advance is looked for. We quote: Choice to extra hurl, 8@9c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stock braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 3½@4½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—There is a fair inquiry for local consumption and shipment to the interior. Prices are unchanged as follows: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime hand picked do, $2.70@2.75; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair beans, $2.00@2.15. Yellow peas, $1.25; do, green, $1.40@1.45.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were quiet and unchanged, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ℘ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℘ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.15 ℘ brl; white sand, ℘ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℘ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ℘ brl; fire brick, ℘ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ℘ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—The demand for good to choice grades of butter keeps pace with the supply, and prices remain firm as previously quoted, but medium and low goods are just now somewhat neglected, and as stocks are beginning to accumulate a rather easier feeling prevails. There is no quotable change, however, the following prices being current: Choice yellow, 28@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c.

BAGGING—Prices remain easy. The demand continues small at the annexed quotations: Stark A, 37c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag A, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18½@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

CHEESE—Under this head there were no changes worthy of special comment. Only a moderate movement was witnessed, orders still being confined to supplying immediate necessities, and prices have a declining tendency. We quote: New York factory, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 12@13c; lower grades, 7@11c.

COAL—Continues quiet, and for soft descriptions the market is still weak and unsettled. The market is pretty liberally stocked with all descriptions, and the anxiety of dealers to realize results in considerable "cutting." We revise our list as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Blossburg, $9.00; Cannel, $10.00; Lick Run, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50; Indiana block, $7.50; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $7.50; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Remains dull, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.40@1.45; whisky barrels, $2.00@2.10; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.75; flour barrels, 48@75c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00@37.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 per m.

EGGS—The receipts are still light, and the market is firm, though there are indications of a decline, as it is understood that large consignments are now on the way here. Sales were made at 23@24c.

FEATHERS—Were quiet and easy. We again quote: Prime to choice live-geese feathers, 67@68c, from first hands; jobbing price, 77½@80c; 2 per cent discount cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—In the fish market there were no new developments. Orders from the local and interior trade were fair in number, but the amounts called for were generally small and the aggregate distribution was not up to the expectations of jobbers. We make no change in our list: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.50@5.60; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.40; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Raisins continue weak and declining, under the large importations, and we again drop quotations 5c per box. Other fruits ruled rather steadier than for some time past, though there was no special firmness in any line of goods. We now quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, drums, 11@12c; figs, in boxes, new, 15@17c; French prunes, 13@14c; Turkish prunes, 14@15c; raisins, layers, new, $2.65@2.80; raisins, layers, old, $2.40@2.50; raisins, loose Muscatel, $2.75@3.00; raisins, Valencia, new, 13½@14c; Zante currants, new, 7½@7¾c; old do, 7c; citron, 38@40c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10@10½c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9¼c; Western do, 7½@8c; Southern do, 6½@7¼c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 9½@10¼c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 13½@14c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 28@30c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24 Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6¼@7½c; Wilmington peanuts 8¼@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7¼c.

GROCERIES—Business was better to-day, local as well as interior dealers ordering with rather more freedom, and jobbers seemed more cheerful. Collections continue to improve, and, with encouraging Eastern and European advices, the "outlook" is certainly more promising. Yesterday's quotations were generally well sustained, an ⅛c reduction in soft sugars being the only notable change. Coffees remain firm, notwithstanding the absence of anything more than a fair demand. We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@35c; O. G. Java, 30½@31½c; Java, No. 2, 29½@29¾c; fancy Rio, 26½@26¾c; choice do, 26@26½c; prime Rio, 25½@25¾c; good do, 24½@25c; common do, 23½@24½c; roasting do, 23@23½c; Singapore Java, 28@28½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26½@26¾c; do, prime, 25½@26c; Maracaibo, 25½@26½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¾@12⅞c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11⅞c; granulated, 11½@11¾c; A, standard, 10¾@10⅞c; do, No. 2, 10½@10¾c; B, 10½@10¾c; extra C, 10¼@10½c; C No. 2, 10@10¼c; yellow C, No. 1, 10@10¼c; choice brown, 9¾@10c; prime do, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; common do, 7½@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@9⅞c; do prime, 9@9½c; do, fair, 8½@8¾c; common, 7½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@38c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lilly, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6½@6¾c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons are rather quiet and easy. Other fruits are without special change. Grapes are getting scarce, and sell to the local trade at full prices. Apples continue active, and, owing to the cold weather, dealers are anxious to fill orders quickly, that the fruit may reach its destination safely, and slight concessions in prices have been made for large lots. We repeat: Lemons, $10.00@11.00 ℘ box; inferior lemons, $7.00@9.00; oranges, $10.00 per brl; California pears, $3.50@4.50 per case. Common to choice apples, $2.50@3.50 per brl; do in car lots, $2.75@3.50. Pears, 75@90c per box or basket; do in brls, $6.00@8.00. Grapes, Concords, per case (12-lb boxes), $3.25@4.00; do, per basket, 80c@$1.00; Catawbas do, $4.25 per case; do, per basket, $1.00@1.25; cultivated cranberries (Cary's and Sackett's), $15.00 per brl; cultivated do, $12.00@14.00; Cape Cod do, $13.00 ℘ brl; wild do, $11.00@12.00. Quinces, $1.00@1.10 per basket. We note sales of 3,914 brls and 26 cars (Henning's), as follows: 609 brls at $3.50; 1,061 brls at $3.30; 1,061 brls at $3.35; 300 brls at $3.25; 600 brls at $3.10; 1,190 brls at $3.00; 154 brls at $2.75.

HOPS—The offerings are fair, but trade on the whole is light. Prices are without quotable change as follows: Prime Western, 40@45c; New York State, 50c; Bavarians, 40@45c.

HAY—This market was unchanged in any important particular. Orders from outside parties were few and small, and the movement in pressed descriptions was not sufficient to establish reliable quotations. Loose, on wagons, sold to a fair extent to local consumers at about former rates. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $14.00@14.50; do, No. 2, $12.00@13.00; mixed, $11.00@11.50; prairie, upland, $9.50@10.00; do, midland, $8.50@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—We again quote dull and unsettled. There were few buyers, even at the recent decline, and sales were reported at a further reduction. We, however, make no change in our list, as follows: Green city butchers', 8c; green cured, light, 9½c; do, heavy, 8½c; part cured, 7½@8½c; green calf, 14c; veal kip, 10c; dry calf, 22c; dry kip, 20c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 8½@9c; deacon skins, 50@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Business in the aggregate is fair. Dealers are generally confining their purchases to small quantities to meet current necessities. Following are the rates current:

Iron	3 6-10	@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6	@ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℘ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½	@10c	℘ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℘ lb
Cast blow steel	11½	@12c	℘ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	℘ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	℘ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8½	@ 9c	℘ lb

LEATHER—Prices were the same as on the preceding days of the week. There was little or no improvement in the demand, and the general market still shows signs of weakness. We report our list as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ℘ lb	40@ 42
Kip, ℘ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℘ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ℘ ft	24@ 26
Country upper	23@ 25
Collar, ℘ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.56

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand continues moderate at the following prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $25.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10¾c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5¼c rates; Russia iron, 22c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6½c.

NAILS—Were in the average demand at the annexed rates. 10@60d, per keg, $4.62½; 8d do, $4.87½; do, 6d, $5.12½; 4d and 5d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.62½; clinch, $7.00; 12½c off for 100 keg lots.

NAVAL STORES—We again quote: Manilla rope, ℘ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ℘ lb, 14½@15½c; sash hemp cord, ℘ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℘ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℘ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℘ bale, $5.00@5.50; pitch, ℘ brl, $5.00@6.00; tar, ℘ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—The changes in this market were unimportant. So far as the leading oils—embracing carbon, lard, linseed, and whale—were concerned, there is a satisfactorily active movement, and the quotations are adhered to with a fair degree of firmness. We repeat our list as follows: Carbon, 17½@18c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 80c; do, current make, 73@75c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 98c@$1.00; do boiled, $1.03@1.05; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POTATOES—The demand continues urgent, and car-lots sell readily on arrival at full former prices. Sweet potatoes sell at $3.00 per brl. Sales include 1 car peachblows at $1.10; 2 cars do at $1.05 on track; 1 car do at $1.10; 1 car slightly mixed at $1.00; 1 car early rose at 90c delivered; 1 car early rose at 90c on track.

POULTRY AND GAME—There was a fair supply of poultry, but the demand was light, and prices favored buyers. Game was also in good supply and easy. We quote: Old or mixed chickens, $2.75@3.25; spring do, $2.25@2.50; ducks, $2.75@3.25; dressed chickens at $2.50@3.50; geese, $9.00@11.00; turkeys, 10@11c; dressed do, 10@12c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.50; partridges, $4.00; quail, $1.70@2.00; mallard ducks, $2.50@2.75 per doz; small ducks, $1.25@1.50; snipe, $1.00; venison saddles, 14@16c.

SEEDS—There was an improved inquiry for good timothy, and prices advanced 5@10c. Sales ranged from $2.50@2.75 for common to strictly prime. Good flax sold at $1.62½, and millet at 55c. We note sales of 38 bags choice timothy at $2.75; 25 bags prime at $2.70; 15 bags at $2.60; 54 bags good at $2.50; 33 bags fair at $2.37½; 1 car flax at $1.62½; 1 car millet at 55c.

SALT—The demand is confined to small lots to meet pressing wants. Prices are steady, as follows: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse diamond, C, $2.16; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $1.75.

TEAS—There was further improvement in the general features of this market. Buyers seem to have arrived at the conclusion that to longer defer purchases will result in their disadvantage, pecuniarily, and orders are coming forward in steadily increasing volume. Prices are firmer, decidedly so, but as yet no material advance has taken place. The following is from the last number of the *American Grocer*:

"When the effect of the monetary troubles through which we have passed shall have passed away, and with the decreasing stocks of tea, it is evident that a higher range of values than we have seen during the year will be established. The export of tea from China and Japan, at the date of our advices, has been, this season, only 4,794,826 lbs, against 15,894,191 lbs during the corresponding period of last season, and of this quantity 3,400,750 lbs are Japan. So that the addition to our stock of China teas has been, so far this season, almost nothing. Only two sailing vessels have yet sailed for New York, the Argonaut and Benefactor, but they bring only about 300,000 lbs each—mostly green teas. It was expected that the steamer Galley of Lorne would load for New York, commencing about the 12th of last month. Under the most favorable circumstances it is impossible that any considerable quantity of green or black teas can reach here until after the new year."

We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 40@50c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Continues in moderate request, and rules steady at former quotations:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Is dull at the annexed quotations: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00 delivered.

WOOL—Remains quiet and nominal. We quote:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	40@43c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	24@29c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	2,937	13,632	841
Tuesday	3,036	20,752	1,470
Wednesday	1,500	25,000	290
Total	7,473	59,384	2,601
Same time last week	10,360	31,361	4,079
Week before last	8,674	36,723	2,723

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	178	6,581	......
Tuesday	391	5,957	......
Total	569	12,538	......

CATTLE—About twice as many cattle changed hands to-day as yesterday, the sales amounting to something over 2,000 head. This increase in the volume of business, it must be inferred, was due to the greater anxiety of sellers to realize, and the consequent greater willingness to meet the views of buyers. At all events, there was no other visible reason for increased activity just at this period. Eastern advices offering no encouragement, either immediate or prospective, while the average quality of the stock on sale may fairly be said to have been the poorest seen in the yards during the present season. The increase in the demand came principally from packers and feeders, the purchasers of these two classes of buyers aggregating about 900; the former paying $2.35@3.50, and the latter $2.50@3.50 for natives, and $1.80@2.50 for Texans. The prices paid by shippers ranged from $2.50@2.75 for through Texans to $5.25@5.37½ for choice natives, averaging 1,400 lbs and over. Of the 2,000 or more cattle sold, all but about 400 head changed hands at prices ranging downward from $3.50. Over 8,000 cattle, consisting almost entirely of Texans and Cherokees, and common and medium natives, remain in the yards unsold, and, if not another "hoof" should arrive during the remaining days of the week, trade would not suffer in consequence. The market closed weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.60@5.80
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.25@5.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.50@5.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.35
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.50
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.60@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
17	Texas cattle	988	$3.20
22	Texas cattle	1,074	3.25
40	Texas cattle	966	3.25
15	Texas cattle	909	1.50
96	Texas cattle	1,006	3.60
19	cows	1,004	3.00
16	cows	796	2.12½
29	cows	853	2.05
10	stockers	934	3.00
14	calves	226	4.25
29	Texas cattle	800	2.05
10	cows	934	3.00
54	Texas cattle (for packing)	1,102	3.37½
17	Texas cattle (for packing)	1,148	3.50
17	Texas cattle	1,190	3.50
38	stockers	922	3.45
17	stockers	1,032	2.75
22	cows	843	2.37½
20	cows	953	2.37½
10	cows	867	2.62½
22	butchers' stock	983	3.25
216	Texas cattle, (for packing)	1,033	2.85
198	Texas cattle, (for packing)	1,002	2.35
119	Texas cattle, (for packing)	1,089	3.00
20	stockers	1,027	3.35
17	fair steers	1,158	4.12½
30	good steers	1,302	5.00
30	rough steers	1,503	4.75
18	good steers	1,368	4.75
61	choice steers	1,414	5.25
17	cows	932	3.00
50	choice steers	1,308	5.15
42	good steers	1,336	4.62½
47	choice steers	1,408	5.25
31	choice steers	1,337	5.25
16	fair steers	1,071	4.37½
37	choice steers	1,401	5.37½
17	good steers	1,125	4.50
122	Texas cattle	970	3.26
12	stockers	750	2.75
40	stockers	950	3.40
10	stockers	765	3.20

HOGS—The 20,000 of yesterday was followed by 25,000 to-day, making a supply of 45,000 for the two days. This proved more of a strain than the market would bear, and, after the few early sales, prices sagged, gradually easing off in favor of buyers until the close, when they showed a reduction of 15c per 100 lbs. Local as well as Eastern buyers were in liberal attendance, and bought freely, but, after the wants of all had been fully satisfied, some 8,000 or 10,000 remained in the pens unsold. No doubt all would have found buyers had not the opinion obtained that still lower prices will prevail to-morrow. The range of the market was $3.70@4.30, the inside for a car-load of rough coarse heavy, and the outside for choice light. Most of the transfers, however, were within the range of $3.90@4.15. Closing quotations were $3.85@4.05 for heavy, and $4.00@4.25 for light. We append the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
47	103	$4.30	44	350	$4.10	53	280	$4.10
122	280	4.05	42	180	4.20	73	198	4.15
170	300	4.05	67	209	4.15	67	210	4.15
71	191	4.15	78	399	4.15	48	366	4.15
62	271	4.05	55	255	4.05	109	287	4.00
142	318	4.10	91	322	4.10	55	191	4.15
52	312	4.15	93	275	4.05	39	415	4.12½
43	337	4.10	99	306	4.12½	59	240	4.00
38	214	4.20	51	314	3.10	55	242	4.10
41	192	4.20	58	276	4.10	47	260	4.10
75	380	4.15	118	279	4.05	71	200	4.20
24	201	4.30	55	277	4.12½	62	307	4.05
48	310	4.05	127	303	4.05	60	200	4.20
49	303	4.10	49	200	4.20	28	200	4.20
47	282	4.15	47	269	4.15	101	...	4.00
56	...	3.95	173	...	4.00	60	...	4.05
46	350	4.12½	95	298	4.12½	53	225	4.10
48	231	4.05	40	...	4.10	61	...	4.10
44	...	4.20	50	...	3.95	60	252	4.00
25	360	3.90	42	387	4.15	56	285	4.10
63	176	4.10	36	256	4.12½	53	300	3.90
380	196	4.10	47	285	4.00	62	235	3.70
63	232	3.96	47	250	3.90	55	284	3.95

SHEEP—Owing to the meagre receipts, there was a somewhat firmer feeling in this market; but, in the absence of anything more than a fair demand, sellers were unable to work up prices to any considerable extent. A very choice drove averaging 136 lbs fetched $4.50, but the ruling prices were $2.75@3.25 for poor to medium, and $3.50@4.00 for good to prime.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29.

The lumber market was quiet in the morning, only about half-a-dozen cargoes changing hands; but there was more doing in the afternoon, and the offerings were reduced considerably, only a few cargoes remaining unsold at the close. No change in prices was reported. We repeat quotations: Mill-run boards and strips, $14.00@15.00; good to choice boards and strips, $10.00@13.00; common or mixed do, $8.00@9.00; joists and scantling, $8.00; shingles, $3.12½; lath, $2.00.

Sales include the following:

Schr Racine, from Muskegon, 100 m common boards at $11.00; 2,000 m lath at $2.00. Schr Radical, from Pentwater, 115 m short piece-stuff at $8.00. Schr Ithaca, from Muskegon, 135 m boards and strips at $16.00. Sold by William Meglade.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.50; Muskegon, $2.00; Ludington, $2.25; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.25; Menominee, $2.00@2.25; Oconto, $2.65@3.00; White Lake, $2.25.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade is fair for the season. There is a very good demand for shingles and lath, both of which are very firm, being in light stock. Prices for the upper grades are steady, but for common stuff easy, and quotations for common dressed flooring second, C stock boards and joists, 18@24 feet, are quoted lower. Hardwood was in moderate request. We quote:

First clear	$50.00	[illegible]
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	[illegible]
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	[illegible]
Third clear, thick	42.00	[illegible]
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	[illegible]
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	[illegible]
Common siding	18.00	[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00	[illegible]
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	[illegible]
A stock boards	36.00	[illegible]
B stock boards	27.00	[illegible]
C stock boards	14.00	[illegible]
Common boards	12.00	[illegible]
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	[illegible]
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	[illegible]
Pickets, square	13.00	[illegible]
Pickets, flat	12.00	[illegible]
Cedar posts, split	14.00	[illegible]
Cedar posts, round	17.00	[illegible]
Lath	2.25	[illegible]
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	[illegible]
A or Star	3.50	[illegible]
Shingles on track	3.25	@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	[illegible]

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, [illegible] 35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, [illegible]; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, [illegible]; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, [illegible] 35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, [illegible]; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, [illegible] 30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, [illegible] 35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, [illegible]@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, [illegible]; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, [illegible].

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, [illegible]; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, [illegible].

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29—11 a. m.—Market unchanged. Flour, 26@28s. Wheat—Winter, 12s; spring, 11s [illegible] 12s; white, 12s 7d@12s 10d; club, 12s@13s 3d. Corn, 31s 6d. Pork, 72s 6d Lard, 40s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs steady and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29—5 p. m.—Cotton flat; prices irregular; middling upland, 8½@9¼d; Orleans, 9¼d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 5,600; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 11s 10d@12s. Flour, 26@28s. Corn, 31s 9d.

Provisions—Cheese, 68s. Bacon unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 29—5:30 p. m.—Rate of discount in open market for three-months' bills, 7 per cent, same as bank rate. Rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities, 7 per cent. Consols for money, 92¼; on account, 92⅜. United States bonds—5-20s of '65, 93½; do, 67, 95¼; 10-40s, 91¼; new 5s, 90¾. Erie, 39½.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 29.—Five-twenties of '62, 95¾.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Rentes, 57 francs 55 centimes.

The Live-Stock Markets.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 1 car reported to arrive, 816 head, making total receipts for the week thus far 5,667 head, or [illegible] cars. The light receipts and anticipated arrivals, with a reduction on freights, caused the market to be lively and strong at last week's prices. The feeling was buoyant, and the quality of stock of superior grade. About 3,300 head were sold. Sales include: 238 Illinois steers, averaging 980@1,484, at [illegible]; 365 head Ohio steers, averaging 1,040@1,445, at [illegible] 5.85; 256 head Indiana steers, averaging [illegible], at $4.65@6.50; 47 head Kentucky steers, averaging 1,348, at $5.50; 36 head Texas steers, averaging [illegible], at $4.75; 106 head Michigan steers, averaging [illegible] 1,560, at $3.85@5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 7,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far [illegible] head. The market was active, at ¼c decline on all grades. Canada lambs, $5.00@5.62½; Canada sheep, $5.00@5.37½; Michigan sheep, $3.75@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 5,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 29,000 head. The market dragged at 10@15c per cwt over yesterday's prices. The stock was of superior quality. Sales include [illegible] head Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois hogs, averaging [illegible] to 250 lbs, at $4.40@4.55.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

EAST LIBERTY, Oct. 29.—CATTLE—Arrivals 73 cars; best, $5.25@5.50; medium, $4.75@5.00; common, [illegible]@4.75; stockers $3.00@3.50; bulls, none.

HOGS—Arrivals 108 cars; best Philadelphia, [illegible] 4.65; Yorkers, $4.25@4.35.

SHEEP—Arrivals 47 cars; best, $4.75@5.00; medium, $4.00@4.50; common, $3.00@4.00.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—There was a freer movement of staple goods from first hands to-day, owing to reduced prices in many descriptions; and jobbing branches showed some improvement. Prints are in fair request; Cocheco and Merrimack fancies held at 11c, but all other standard makes are down to 10c. Amoskeag ticking reduced in prices. Six hundred cases of Manchester dress goods were sold at auction to-day, after very spirited bidding, at low prices.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—There is very little movement in wool, buyers and sellers being indisposed to operate, and current quotations must be considered nominal. Medium extra and double extra Ohio, 48@52½c; Wisconsin and Michigan, 45@48c; Delaware and combing, 55@60c for washed; 40@43c for unwashed.

The Coal Trade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The following are prices obtained to-day at the auction-sale of Scranton coal: Steamboat, 8,000 tons, at $4.80@4.85; grate, 13,000 tons, $5; egg, 9,000 tons, $5.30@5.35; stove, 36,000 tons, $5.40@5.45; chestnut, 9,000 tons at $4.55. The average decline is: Grate, 1½c per ton; egg, 1½c; stove, 3½c; chestnut, 16½c; and an average advance on steamboat of 1½c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—COTTON—In fair demand, but lower; middling uplands, 14¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, sales in buyers' favor; receipts, 20,000 brls; superfine Western and State, [illegible] 5.75; common to good extra, $6.00@6.40; good to choice, $6.45@7.00; white wheat extra, $7.00@7.65; extra Ohio, $6.10@6.75; St. Louis, $6.35@10.75. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat more active; receipts, 145,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.30@1.30½; Iowa spring, $1.28@1.33; No. 2 Chicago, $1.31@1.33; winter red Western, $1.47; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.35@1.36; No. 1 Duluth, $1.40. Rye dull; Western, 85@90c. Barley heavy; Western, $1.40; inferior do, [illegible]. Malt quiet. Corn in fair demand; receipts, 30,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 59½c; sail do, 60½@61c; high mixed and yellow Western, 61c. Oats firmer, and moderately active; receipts, 53,000 bu; new mixed Western, afloat, 47@48c; white, 48½@50c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 25½@26c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

LEATHER—Dull at 27½c; Orinoco, 25@27½c.

WOOL—Steady; XX fleece, 50@52c; extra, 49@51c.

GROCERIES—Coffee active and advancing; Java, 26½c; Rio, 19½@23½c. Molasses and rice dull.

PETROLEUM—Dull; nominally unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Weak at 42@42½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; new mess, $14.85@15.00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles steady; long and short clear, for December to February, 7c; long clear, 8¼@8½c spot. Lard lower; old Western steam, 7 9-16@7⅝c.

BUTTER—Western firkin, 22@26c.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Fairly active, but lower, at 90c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull and lower to sell; superfine fall, $3.50@4.25; extras, $4.25@5.00; XX, $5.25@6.00; XXX, [illegible]. Wheat higher; some grades firmer and scarce; No. 3 fall, $1.25; No. 2 do, $1.55. Corn lower on east track; firm on this side; 40@41c on east track; [illegible] in elevator for November; 40c for December. Oats firmer; No. 2, 32½@32¾c, in elevator. Barley dull; No. 2, 83@83½c.

WHISKY—Steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $13.25@13.50. Bacon dull, lower, and irregular; shoulders offered at 6½c; clear rib sold at 6½@6¾c; clear, 7@7½c. Lard more active; current make, 6¾c; prime steam, 7c for December.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.50@4.00; receipts, 1,270.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Grain [illegible] unsettled and irregular; quotations unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, [illegible] cash; No. 2, $1.08 cash; $1.09½ November. Corn dull; No. 2, 39c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, [illegible]. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 64c. Barley firm; No. 2, $1.40.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8½c; to Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 135,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 90,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and nominal; mess pork, [illegible]. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½@7¾c; clear rib, [illegible]; clear, 7¾@8c. Lard, tierce, 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Firm at 88c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1.45½@1.46; No. 1, $1.42; amber, $1.33. Corn dull and lower at [illegible] 47c. Oats dull and lower at 35@37c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull at $6.85@7.00. Wheat dull at $1.30@1.35. Corn quiet; old ear, 44@45c; new, 40c; shelled, 42@43c. Rye dull at 74@75c. Oats dull at 33@43c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $13.00; stock light. Lard quiet; kettle retailing at 7½@7¾c, with [illegible] bid for round lots; steam quiet and nominal at [illegible] asked, 7c bid. Bulk meats—Shoulders nominal at 6¼@6½c; sales of clear rib at 5¼@5½c; clear dull at 5¾@5⅞c. Bacon steady; sales of shoulders at 7¼c; clear rib, 6¼@6½c; clear, 7c.

WHISKY—Steady at 88c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in better demand; super, $4.50@5.25; Wisconsin [illegible]

Minnesota extra fancy, $6.70@7.75. Wheat in better demand; red, $1.47@1.53; amber, $1.55@1.58; No. 1 spring, $1.40. Rye held at 80@85c. Corn quiet and firm; yellow, 62c; mixed Western, 61@62½c. Oats fairly active; white, 46@48c; mixed, 45@47c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 10⅛c; refined, 16⅛c.

WHISKY—Dull at 91c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and unchanged. Corn dull and nominal; mixed Western, 64@65c. Oats firm, with a good demand; mixed Western, 48c; white, 49@50c. Rye steady at 80@85c.

PROVISIONS—Unsettled; prices weak, but unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

COFFEE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Nominal at 94c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; red Western, $1.50. Corn lower at 56@57c. Barley dull; Upper Lake Canada, $1.35; State, $1.25.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, stock small and only a local demand; superfine, $5.00; XX, $6.50@6.75; XXX, $7.25@8.50; family, $8.75@9.75. Corn, supply light, demand limited; mixed, 78c; white and yellow, 80c. Oats quiet at 51@54c. Bran easy at $1.10@1.15.

HAY—No demand.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $16.00. Dry salt meats dull; shoulders, 8c. Bacon, stock small; shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 8½c. Hams dull at 10½c. Lard dull; tierce, 8½@9c; keg, 10@12½c.

SUGAR—Receipts small; fair to good, 8@8½c.

MOLASSES—In good demand; prime, 69@71c; choice, 74@75c.

WHISKY—Supply light; Louisiana, 95c@$1.01.

COFFEE—Firm; fair to prime, 22@23½c.

CORNMEAL—Firm at $3.50.

COTTON—In good demand; sales, 3,150 bales; prices easier; good ordinary to strictly good ordinary, 14½@14¾c; low middling to strictly low middling, 14⅞@15½c; middling to good middling, 15¾@17¼c; receipts, 4,117 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,745 bales; stock, 5,296 bales.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, dull and heavy; sales 2,700 bu at $1.25 for No. 2 Milwaukee club. Corn, slow of sale and heavy; 28,000 bu No. 2 and sample at 48½c. Oats, neglected. Rye, neglected. Barley, quiet; 7,400 bu at $1.20 for No. 2 Western; $1.25 for State.

FREIGHTS—Firm at 13c for wheat, and 11½c for corn.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber Michigan, $1.30¼, cash or November; $1.36 December; No. 1 red, $1.39 cash; No. 2, $1.26@1.29½ cash; seller November, $1.25@1.25½; December, $1.33. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats—No. 1 dull at 36c; No. 2, 34½c.

FREIGHTS—Higher; to Buffalo, 4½@5c; to Oswego, @9c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 425 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 51,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED......Oct. 29.

Schr W. H. Hawkins, Huron Pier, wood.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stm barge George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Stm barge Contest, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Bark Parana, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Phœnix, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Gerritt Smith, Oswego, salt.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr North Cape, Buffalo, coal.
Bark John P. Marsh, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Minnie Slawson, Buffalo, coal.
Schr A. L. Andrews, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Anglo-Saxon, Buffalo, coal.
Schr C. B. Benson, Buffalo, coal.
Schr A. H. Moss, Cleveland, coal.
Schr A. M. Foster, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Clara Parker, Buffalo, coal.
Schr H. P. Baldwin, Erie, coal.
Schr Felicitous, Ludington, lumber.
Schr A. Mosher, Sheboygan, lumber.
Schr C. H. Hackley, Manistee, lumber.

CLEARED..........Oct. 29.

Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 23,346 bu wheat, 7,326 bu corn, 2,199 brls flour, 125 bags seed, 172 bales hay.
Schr H S. Grant, Escanaba, 1,800 bu oats.
Schr H. C. Heg, Portage Lake, 1,000 bu oats, 14 tons feed, 25 brls flour, 15 brls beef, 15 brls pork.
Stm Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Cuyahoga, Duluth, 2,395 bu oats, 685 brls flour, 100 kgs liquor, 1,200 kgs feed, and sundries.
Stm Bge Glasgow, Buffalo, 16,800 bu wheat.
Prop James Fish, Jr., Buffalo and intermediate ports, 30,000 bu wheat, 300 bu oats, 10 brls pork, 10 brls salt.
Schr St. Lawrence, Buffalo, 23,000 bu barley.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Bark Pewaukee, Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn.
Schr Nimrod, Buffalo, 37,500 bu corn.
Schr J. S. Richards, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat.
Schr Atalanta, Menominee, 65 brls beef.
Prop Lake Ontario, Montreal, 4,909 bu wheat, 2,064 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Cheboygan, 2,000 bu oats, 1,000 bu corn.
Schr W. E. Crosthwaite, Buffalo, 44,000 bu wheat.
Bark Sunny-Side, Buffalo, 50,150 bu oats.

NIGHT CLEARANCES, OCT. 29.

Barge Ludington, Port Huron, 25,000 bu corn.
Prop City of Detroit, Port Huron, 18,825 bu corn, 400 brls flour, and sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 48 brls pork, 50 brls oil, and sundries.
Schr A. M. Bears, Little Bednoch, 2,000 oats, 1,000 bu corn, 75 brls flour, 30 brls pork, 25 tons hay.
Prop G. J. Truesdall, Green Bay, 29 brls flour, 7 brls whisky.
Prop Canada, Montreal, 15,350 bu wheat, 279 brls flour, 200 bu corn, and sundries.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 29.—Shipments by canal are about wound up for this season, and boats are seeking their winter quarters. There were no movements by the canal or river here to-day. This afternoon two inches of snow fell at this place. The wind is in the southwest, and the weather decidedly wintry.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—ARRIVED—Traveler, of Utica, 160 tons sand; Industry, of Morris, 5,800 bu corn, 11,500 lbs seed; Board of Trade, of Marseilles, 9,000 bu oats; Thunderbolt, of Lemont, 85 yards stone; Constitution, of Lemont, 80 yards stone; Florence Boyer, of Lemont, 66 yards stone; Rescue, of Lemont, 85 yards stone; S. and T., of Lemont, 86 yards stone; Edwin Walker, Jr., of Lemont, 89 yards stone; Reliance, of Lemont, 69 yards stone; W. J. Roeback, of Lemont, 69 yards stone; Mary Walker, of Lemont, 89 yards stone; Ellie O'Connell, of Sag, 89 yards stone; Monitor, of Morris, 7,600 bu oats, 196 bu barley; Col. Taylor of Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; Mary O'Reilly, of Lemont, 80 yds stone; prop. Wasp, of Summit, 35 yards stone.

CLEARED—D. T. Wright, Henry, 29,999 ft lumber, 25 brls salt; Atlantic, Morris, light; J. Menard, Henry, 31,908 ft lumber; Georgia, Seneca, 88,897 ft lumber; prop Storm, 100 brls salt, Henry, 65,675 ft lumber, Utica; Brilliant, Morris, 79,900 ft lumber.

PERSONAL.

A. M. Stone, of Denver, is at the Pacific.

A. Goodrich, of St. Paul, is at the Pacific.

J. H. Pestune, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

M. R. Warren, of Erie, Pa., is at the Sherman.

R. V. Vandeberg, of Memphis, is at the Pacific.

W. H. Fountain, New York, is at the Briggs.

Joseph Vilas, of Manitowoc, is at the Sherman.

James Sharp, of New York City, is at the Sherman.

F. T. Adams, of San Francisco, is at the Sherman.

T. A. Dolan, Indian Agent, is at the Sherman.

J. W. Eddy, of Marshall, Texas, is at the Pacific.

L. R. Darron, of San Francisco, is at the Pacific.

Dr. C. Goodrich, of Minneapolis, is at the Sherman.

M. E. Hernandez and family, of Cuba, are at the Pacific.

P. A. Woolley, Grand Haven, is stopping at the Briggs.

The Hon. Joseph Utley, of Dixon, is at the Commercial.

The Yeddo Japanese Troupe is at the Commercial Hotel.

Col. P. Odlin, of Dayton, is at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. R. Hazard, of Rhode Island, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. S. C. Cummins, New York, is a guest at the Briggs.

The Hon. A. G. Ruggles, of Fond du Lac, is at the Sherman.

A. G. Allison, G. T. R. R., Toronto, is registered at the West side Briggs House.

Maj. A. H. Burnham, U. S. A., Engineer Rock Island Rapids Improvements, is in the city.

The Hon. F. McNamara, of Minnesota, is among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House.

H. H. Giles, General Agent C. M. & St. P. R. R., of Madison, is stopping at the West Side Briggs House.

W. G. Belknap, son of Secretary of War Belknap, Washington, D. C., is among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House.

Gen. Joseph T. Reynolds and sister, Miss Birdie Reynolds, of this city, who have been traveling in Norway, Sweden, and Russia for several months, when last heard from were at Odessa, the Russian Chicago, on the Black Sea.

J. M. Walker, President, and Robert Harris, Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, C. E. Perkins, Vice-President of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad of Nebraska, and J. W. Brooks, Esq., of Boston, a leading railway man, have gone down the Burlington Railroad on a tour of inspection. They will be absent about a week.

Mr. James Cusick, of New York, well known to the sporting fraternity of the entire country, reached the city yesterday with the remains of the pugilist John C. Heenan, who died a few days ago in Colorado, whither he went for the benefit of his health. Mr. Cusick left for New York last evening with his solemn charge.

The following were at the Commercial Hotel yesterday: H. M. Rupell, Galesburg; J. W. Humphrey, Jr., Freeport; W. S. Barnett, Denver; Henry Harris, Winona; John Murphy, San Francisco; Z. Ober, Boston; Orange Williams, Cincinnati; O. B. Dodge, Dixon; Richard Park, Cincinnati; Newel Sanders and wife, Bloomington, Ind.; D. H. Brown, Essex, Vt.

Among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House yesterday were: E. W. Maginis, Mansfield; W. S. Nicolis, Bloomington; F. Jones, Girard; Dr. W. A. Whippy, Indiana; H. J. Shutter, Indiana; J. G. Gillett and family, Addison, N. Y.; J. S. McShane, Omaha; D. D. Knapp, Utica, N. Y.; J. H. Dickey, Sparta, Wis.; Edw. C. Booz, Baltimore, Md.; and C. A. Richardson, Winona.

The great French billiard player, Francois Ubassy arrived from New York yesterday morning, looking much better than when he left here some months since. Foley's will be his headquarters while he remains. He signalized his arrival by playing a three-ball game of 600 points with George Slosson in the afternoon, in which he was defeated by nearly 200. He will probably get even with George in the tournament. This evening Mons. Ubassy will appear in conjunction with several local experts, among them the "Alderman," at the opening of the Green Room Billiard Hall, which has lately come into the possession of Mr. Michael Geary.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—United States Senators Dorsey and Hitchcock and Gen. Wright are passengers in the steamship Spain, which left Liverpool for New York to-day.

OMAHA, Oct. 29.—Albert Keep, President of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, with a party of officers of that and other roads, arrived from the East this morning, and departed Westward this afternoon.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The Chief of the Chinese Educational Commissioners in this city, the Assistant Commissioner, and the Superintendent in charge of a large number of Chinese students at Springfield, Mass., arrived here this morning, and will spend several days visiting the public institutions. The visit is made especially for the benefit of the Chief Commissioner, who will soon return to China, where he holds high rank.

IN GENERAL.

Mr. Booth never played a more profitable engagement in Boston than that which has just closed.—*Boston Advertiser*.

William G. Lapham, Superintendent of the Middle Division of the New York Central Railroad, died at Syracuse on Saturday, in his 57th year.

Ex-Gov. Bullock positively declined, for personal reasons, to allow the use of his name in the Worcester Republican caucuses as a candidate for the Massachusetts Legislature.

John L. Mitchell, son of Alexander Mitchell, declines to be a candidate for re-election to the Wisconsin Senate, owing to a recent severe affliction in the death of a 4-year old daughter.

The proprietors of Smith's Hall in Manchester, N. H., declined to let the hall for a lecture by Victoria Woodhull, and probably no other hall in the city can be obtained for the purpose.

Mr. Hoyt, of the house of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., and son-in-law of the late Chief Justice Chase, has purchased what used to be known as "Grand Island," just off the shore of West Darien, Conn. The island comprises some sixty acres. Mr. H. contemplates erecting a summer residence thereon.

It will be gratifying to the hosts of Capt. Joseph S. Elwell's friends throughout the West to learn that the unfavorable reports concerning his health are untrue. He has long been near death's door; and his recovery, at times, has seemed doubtful; but is all right now, except that he is weak, especially in his legs.—*LaCrosse Republican.*

A private letter from Lawrenceville, Lawrence County, in this State, dated Oct. 27, states that H. A. Briscoe, Esq., son of John Briscoe of Clark County, and Prosecuting Attorney for Lawrence County, while sitting in his office was seized as is supposed with an epileptic fit, and fell into the fire; he was not discovered until he had been burned to death, his head and arms having been all charred.

Phelps, the defaulting Cashier in the New York State Treasury Department, has been committed to jail in default of $15,000 bail. If Phelps had given the $15,000 bail required of him, he would have been arrested on six other charges, two of which are for forgery. The District Attorney had already procured warrants for his rearrest. His case will be brought before the Grand Jury early next month.

Prof. Hitchcock, of Amherst College, was lost while exploring Miles' cave in Salisbury, Ct., on Friday, the 17th inst. He and his guide were hundreds of feet below the surface when their torches were suddenly extinguished. They remained there six hours, having no means of relighting their torches, or finding their way out. They were finally rescued by a Mr. Odentreit. The Professor fainted on emerging.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD IMPROVED FARM—$4,500 house and lot in city, rented, and 50 lots between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts.
48 lots near Ashland-av. and Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, for a good farm.
Several good ¼ acre lots, sixty minutes ride from city, for house and lot; will assume incumbrance.
50 lots at Forest Hill for house and lot.
Good suburban property for selected Western lands.
LINGLE & DARLOW,
125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL estate, on West Side, for real estate in Boston or vicinity. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 131 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NICE COTTAGE AND 3 ACRES of beautiful ground, highly improved, for grocery stock or other merchandise. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE IN AURORA, PRICE $10,000, for suburban property; will assume about $3,000 incumbrance, and pay $2,000 in cash. PHINNEY & LOMBARD.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A LOT IN AUSTIN, balance cash, for painting. Address JENKINS, Twenty-second and Laflin-sts.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE—FARM OF 160 ACRES, within 200 miles of Chicago, for Chicago lots and personal property. Address H G T, 156 State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A FULL STOCK OF groceries and fixtures; three years' lease; cash store, doing first-class business. Good reasons for selling it. For further intelligence call at 603 Mitchell-st.

A FIRST-CLASS CIGAR STORE FOR SALE, near the Court-House. Address Y 23, Tribune office.

A STATIONERY AND GENTS' FURNISHING store for sale; new stock goods; finest position, best in city for a respectable business; rent small. Address Y 100, Tribune office.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS NOW PAYing from $5,000 to $10,000 per year for sale. Capital required about $4,000. Address O 63, Tribune office.

A BIG BARGAIN, CHEAP—A NICE FRUIT AND cigar store doing a good business, at 229 State-st.

BUSINESS INTERESTS FOR SALE. DESIRABLE inside and suburban real estate to exchange for merchandise. Will pay part cash. Established business to exchange for improved farm. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11, Methodist Church Block.

GOOD PAYING SALOON FOR SALE—MUST BE sold immediately; owner going South for his health. Apply 231 West Madison-st., basement.

I WANT A PARTNER WHO CAN COMMAND $10,000 in an established business paying large profits. Large stock of goods on hand, and all paid for. Party take place of retiring partner. For particulars address C 25, Tribune office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR ANY GOOD PERsonal or real estate property—A stock and fixtures, all complete, of a segar stand. J. F. LATSHAW, Room 13, 79 Dearborn-st.

GROCERY STORE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES, one of the best locations on the South Side, doing a No. 1 business, for sale at a bargain. Apply to THOS. G. BEARER, Rooms 49 and 50 Bryan Block, 170 LaSalle-st.

I WISH TO SELL MY RESTAURANT, NO. 80 Dearborn-st. I can give the best and every proof that I am doing a good money-making business. My reasons for wishing to sell are sickness and other business. To those wishing to buy this is a bargain. Call and see for yourself from 11:30 to 1 o'clock.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A SHIRT FACTORY for sale; large store; very low rent; a rare chance for the right man with a few hundred dollars. Address Y 26, Tribune office.

MACHINERY AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class bakery for sale, or would rent the bakery, with furniture, cheap to good parties. THOMAS WALL, cor. Halsted and Adams-sts.

RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD HOTEL MAN TO invest in a long lease, furniture, and fixtures of a hotel in Chicago, doing a fine business. For particulars, address A. WISNER, Box 36, Post-Office.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. APPLY ON the premises, 164 Ashland-av., corner Indiana-st., or at 282 East Randolph-st.

TO PHYSICIANS—IF YOU HAVE $1,000 TO INvest or loan in a drug store, where you can build up a large family practice, call upon J. K. FINLEY, 127 South Clark-st., Room 47.

WANTED—TO SELL, ON EASY TERMS, A NICE restaurant and coffee house, with thirteen sleeping rooms, doing a nice business. Call on CHEESEMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., Room 6.

WE HAVE A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS OPENING paying $10,000 per annum, which we offer for $1,500. STONE & SKINNER, 145 Clark-st., Room 25.

WE HAVE A MEAT MARKET, BILLIARD HALL, boot and shoe store, 2 cigar stores, and several other business openings for sale at your own price; also, 2 partnerships; openings that are better than 20 per cent on your money, from $300 to $1,500. 70 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESEMAN & CO.

$1,000 WILL BUY A RETIRING PARTNER'S half-interest in a long-established cash business, paying a clear profit of $500 per month. Stock on hand for amount asked. This is a rare chance and will bear investigation. Cash only need call at 123 LaSalle-st., Room 31.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—200,000 FEET OF ASSORTED LUMBER; will pay part cash and balance unincumbered property. Address C 24, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE BRICK HOUSES, STONE front, on Wabash-av., corner of Twenty-fifth-st. These houses we must and will sell cheap.
F. EVANS & CO.,
160 LaSalle-st., basement Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—10-ROOM HOUSE ON ASHley-st., $50 per month without interest. F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st., basement Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—FOREST-AV., NEAR THIRTY-first-st., a new first-class two-story and basement octagon front brick house, all modern improvements, with good brick barn; would take some good Chicago unimproved property, balance in easy payments. KESLER BROS., 124 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—C. & N. W. CAR-SHOP LOTS; A FEW left; the last of a block can be bought; $550 each; easy terms; liberal discount for all cash. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time; monthly payments; near cars, and water on premises. Title perfect. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—$6,500 WILL BUY THE ELEGANT brick house, No. 604 Tyler-st., near Ashland-av., being $2,000 less than cost to build. Inquire 313 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—TWO-STORY FRAME house, brick basement, 10 rooms, modern improvements, lot 24x155; Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CARPENTER-ST.—2-STORY FRAME house, brick basement, 14 rooms, lot 58x137 feet, on North Carpenter-st., between Randolph and Lake. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., TWO 2-STORY AND basement brick houses, east front, 13 rooms each, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—NEW BRICK HOUSE and lot, 24x140, on Michigan-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CANAL-ST.—LOT 50x150 FEET, WITH building 50x150 feet, 157 and 159 South Canal-st., between Adams and Jackson. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE AND BARN, worth $9,000, for $7,000, if taken this week; ¼ cash, balance in 4 years. It is convenient to horse-cars and 'bus lines, in good locality. Is 2-story and basement, with 10 rooms; all modern improvements, well built and well finished. Call Monday, Wednesday, or Saturday on E. EUGENE CADWELL, Rooms 19 and 20 No. 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 50X125 FT. ON THE southeast corner of Calumet-av. and Thirty-second-st.; price, $5,000 cash if taken within 3 days. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—ON THE northeast corner of Calumet-av. and Thirty-second-st., 49½x125 ft; price, $5,000 cash if taken within 3 days. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—$1,100 CASH WILL TAKE A 12-ROOM house, finished last June, with 2-room house on the same lot, two blocks west of Union Park; easily rent for $50. This extra sacrifice is authorized to raise money at once. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON ARCHER-AV., WITH 2 stores, on very easy terms. GILBERT & GIVINS, 88 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS ON MICHIGAN AND INDIana-avs., near Forty-ninth-st., at $50 per foot. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN OFFERED—ELEgant new brick house, 10 rooms. I want a grand piano and other property, and will give long time on balance. J. F. LATSHAW, Room 13, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET SOUTH FRONT ON WILCOX-st., near fire-limits, on five years' time. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—250 FEET ON CALUMET-AV., JUST south of Thirty-second-st., at panic prices, no cash required until Jan. 1 next, and then only one-third; this is most eligible residence property, and builders will do well to look into the matter. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FINE RESIDENCES on Erie, LaSalle, and Dearborn-sts., cheap. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, 4 NEW cottages and lots on Swann-st., near Forty-seventh and Wentworth-av. Also, cottage and lot on Sixteenth, near Halsted. Also, for lease on long time, lots on West Side, &c. F. R. WILSON, from 12 to 1 o'clock, Room 70 Ashland Block, corner Clark and Randolph.

FOR SALE—$3,000 WILL BUY A HOUSE AND LOT on Park-av., West Side, near Hoyne-st., worth $6,000. For terms inquire of F W R, 174 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A FINE house and lot, costing $12,000, all modern improvements, water, gas, etc., at a bargain, on 3 and 5 years' time, without any cash payment, 30 minutes' from Court-House. No commissions paid. Possession Nov. 1. Address, for one week, C 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16: 40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 12, 38, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14. 372½ acres in Sec. 13, 39, 13. 162 acres in Sec. 13, 36, 13.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 14 rooms, 2½ acres of ground, in best part of Lake Forest. Possession Nov. 1. THOMAS L. PARKER, Room 28 Oriental Building.

FOR SALE—ALL WHO WISH TO PURCHASE houses and lots, blocks, or acres, in Evanston or North Evanston, cheaper and on longer time than any other person can offer, call at 153 Monroe-st., Room 2, for poster. C. R. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ONE BLOCK FROM depot, and 5 blocks west of Grand Boulevard Park, eight 2-story houses and two cottages; ordinary rent payments will buy them; seven 2-story houses and nine cottages sold and occupied within the last thirty days. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—CHOICE RESIDENCE lots 33x180 feet, for $300 to $450, including shade trees and sidewalks; terms easy; monthly or annual payments. COMMONS & BEST, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN EVANSTON and North Evanston, cheap, on monthly payments, or 10 years' time. No payment down, but annual interest. CHAS. R. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICES, IF TAKEN THIS week, a very choice 20-acre tract at Park Ridge; 200 per cent can be made by subdividing; secure it at once. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN SEC. 8, 37, 12, AT $75 PER acre; ¼ cash, balance on easy terms. Lot 80x193 feet in the grove near Raber's place, beautiful shrubbery and shade trees, on easy terms. J. SOUERBRY, 122 LaSalle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AT NORTH Ravenswood, 50x132 feet; $500 each and upwards; easy terms. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—ONE HOUSE, choice lots, and property by the block, on easy terms. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE residence lots from $300 to $400, in monthly or annual payments. WM. P. THAYER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AN EAST FRONT STYLISH GOTHIC house, two blocks north of Normal School, on paved street, at Englewood. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HINSDALE—NEW HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, well located, with 200x200 feet of ground; also a new house, 9 rooms, with 100x220 feet of ground. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT, WORTH $4,000 to $5,000, in exchange for equity in forty-six lots in Stedman's Subdivision, fronting on Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard and Archer-av., between Danville & Vincennes and Belt R. R. Apply to F. GILMORE, 76 East Madison-st., Room 1.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANY PARTIES HAVING HORSES TO DISPOSE OF, and willing to take market price for them, can find sale for them at the Chicago Horse Market. Wanted 25 cheap workers; come early. 26 and 27 West Washington-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINE CARRIAGES and buggies; also a few second-hand buggies, in good order, cheap, at 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HORSE, BUGGY, harness, robe, &c. Apply 158 State-st., C. W. STEVENS.

FOR SALE—WHITE MARE, 6 YEARS OLD; FAST, gentle, sound, and stylish. Also, buggy and harness, nearly new. H. E. GATES, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE PAIR OF Shetland ponies, well broken to harness or saddle, good drivers, 4 and 5 years old. Will exchange for real estate or pair of good business horses. 1618 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-second-st. HENRY SEYMOUR.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE OR team, with top buggy and harness, in exchange for real estate. Address Y 5, Tribune office.

HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REduced prices, at J. A. ISLE'S, 469 State-st.

SLEIGHS—FINE ASSORTMENT AT LOW FIGURES, at I. S. TOWER & BRO.'S Repository, 105, 107, and 109 South Clinton-st.

THREE BIG CART HORSES FOR SALE, CHEAP, if called for to-day; one set light harness; one farm wagon for $40. 747 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD HORSE, TOP BUGgy and harness, cheap. Address Y 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—1 ONE-HORSE SPRING TRUCK, AND 1 express wagon; must be in good order, and cheap for cash. Inquire at office, 119 State-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS COMfortably furnished, with a private family, without board, north of Twenty-sixth-st. and east of State. Address Mo., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE FOR self and mother; South Side, east of State-st., preferred; rent must be reasonable. C 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM BY two young gentlemen; prefer between Madison and Randolph, Halstead and Morgan-sts. Address, stating price, Y 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, one large room with two beds, or two adjoining rooms, in a brick or stone house; private family preferred, in the neighborhood of Twenty-second-st; 6 o'clock dinner. Address, stating terms, Y 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW ROCHESTER BARBER chairs for almost half what they cost; one parlor stove. Inquire of N. S. HATH, corner Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS DRYGOODS counter, 30 feet long. Inquire at 738 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—JOB LOTS OF TINWARE, at Wheeler's Hardware Store, 319 State-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1237.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front dwelling house, in block fronting south on Vernon Park (Macalister-place); contain 10 rooms each, finished in best style, with all modern improvements. Brick barns. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—A COTTAGE OF SIX rooms. Apply at 16 East Hinsdale-st., between Pine and Rush.

TO RENT—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 Clark-st., Room 16: On Washington-st., near Curtis, a marble-front house, 14 rooms, with all modern improvements; also a good barn.

TO RENT—CHEAP TILL MAY NEXT, TWO COTtages on Ashley-st., near Robey, and 2-story house of 9 rooms, 325 Hubbard, near Lincoln, and small store, 341 West Randolph-st. N. F. MERRILL, 13 Otis Block.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, on Thirty-seventh-st., near Ellis-av. Rent very low. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.; after 5 p. m., 81 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—HOUSE of 9 rooms, on West Side; short walk from South Side business; no snow blockades; rent and price of furniture moderate. Address Y 97, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, ON the northeast corner of Van Buren and Throop-sts. Inquire at 130 Throop-st.

TO RENT—FULTON-ST., 692, TWO-STORY HOUSE, $50; North Green-st., 132, cottage, $15; North Green-st., 134, cottage, $22; Cutter-st., 6 rooms, $15. MORTON CULVER, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—259 HARRISON-ST.—COTTAGE WITH 8 rooms; rent, $30 per month. Inquire at 261 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, bath, &c., in good order, 186 South Leavitt-st.; $45 per month; possession immediately. Apply 190 South Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—FINE FRAME HOUSE NO. 445 HULbert-st., near Lincoln Park. F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st., basement, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 5 OR 6 NICE ROOMS, with barn, 486 West Erie-st., just east of Ashland-av.

TO RENT—5-ROOM COTTAGE, 306 WEST INDIANA-st., $15; also, nice suites of rooms, from $8 to $15. Painting, calcimining, and tuck pointing wanted.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 715 FULTON-ST., BEtween Lincoln and Robey, 8 rooms; $30. M. J. DUNNE, 99 Madison-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE NO. 908 WABASH-av., containing ten rooms, hot and cold water, gas, bath-room, &c. Apply at No. 156 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—TWO NICE DWELLING-HOUSES, ALL modern improvements; one of twenty rooms on Fourth-av., and one of eleven on South Dearborn-st.; also a small cottage of two rooms. A. H. ROBINSON, Room 25, No. 186 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON INDIANA-av., near Eighteenth-st.; has 12 rooms, including bath-room, all in good order. Immediate possession. Address Y 56, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE NEAR LINCOLN PARK, CORner of Wisconsin and Hurlbut-sts.; has 6 rooms, closets, and pantries; 2 minutes' walk from street cars. Cheap to a good tenant.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS ON LASalle-st. Good location. H. WHIPPLE, 300 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—2 HOUSES, SOUTH AND WEST SIDE, with barns, until May, at $30. J. S. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; gas, water, and water-closets with each; in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st.; will rent either in suites of 3 or 6 rooms. Also, a number of cottages. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEAR BUSINESS, MARBLE HOUSES, Wabash-av., 15 rooms; Prairie-av.; Michigan-av., 12 room. S. MEARS, 209 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A NEW SWELL-FRONT BRICK house of 10 rooms; all modern improvements; $40. A new frame, 24 rooms, suited for four families, $50. J. F. LATSHAW, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 137 LOOMIS-st., fine fire-proof cellar, large garden; will be rented low to a permanent tenant. C. W. STEVENS, 158 State-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WEST SIDE, one block from steam-cars and stages; $35 per month; south front corner. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF HOUSE No. 45 South Carpenter-st., between Washington and Madison sts.; 6 rooms; water and gas. Price $38 per month.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, in second or third story, for gentlemen; have inside blinds, with gas and conveniences on same floor; are among the pleasantest in the city. Apply at Room 40, No. 153 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, in a business block, suitable for a sleeping room or an office. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, 167 Clark-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

TO RENT—FOUR PLEASANT ROOMS, THREE closets, and pantry, and water in kitchen. At 1079 State-st.

TO RENT—322 COOLIDGE-ST., 5 NICE ROOMS, $10 per month; water, &c. DIBBLE & LA BELLE, 225 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APply at 334 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH bedroom, water, gas, and fuel, corner Market-st. and Chicago-av.

TO RENT—TO A GERMAN FAMILY, 4 ROOMS on West Lake-st., No. 769; would give rent free and $10 per month above for board. Apply mornings till 10 o'clock.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, CLEAN beds, and well heated, at Louis House, 48 West Randolph-st., at 50 and 75 cents per day. M. S. BENEDICT, Proprietor.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, or suite of rooms, low to the right party. No boarders or lodgers in the house. 549 Fulton-st., near Ashland-av.

TO RENT—PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE FRONT room well furnished and heated, first-class, for one or two gentlemen. 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—A FRONT SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms at 1035 Wabash-av., with use of bath-room; all in good order.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND FRONT SUITE, unfurnished, $12 to $16 per month; brick house; unexceptionable references given and required. 74 Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF PLEASANT, UNFURNISHED front rooms and closets; also one large single room and closets, with modern improvements. 399 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL SUITES OF TWO TO FIVE rooms at $4 to $5 per room, for housekeeping, in new brick building, cor Lake-st. and Western-av. "MUSSELWHITE."

TO RENT—ONE ROOM, VERY HANDSOMELY furnished, in a fine private house, suitable for one or two gentlemen; terms moderate. Apply at 370 Wabash-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, FOR housekeeping, three rooms, with all the conveniences, in the vicinity of Fulton and Curtis-sts. Address A. A. KING, 120 and 122 Dearborn.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, at reasonable rent. No. 13 Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, at 47 LaSalle-st., near Randolph.

TO RENT—MONROE-ST., NEAR STATE—UNFURnished rooms, single or en suite; up two flights; water and gas. B. M. DAVENPORT, 10 Major Block.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with fire and care, in a strictly private family. Terms reasonable. Apply at 279 West Lake-st., corner of Morgan.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, NICELY FURnished, between Wabash and Michigan-avs., one block from the Post-Office, 15 Congress-st. Call at Room 100.

TO RENT—GENTLEMEN DESIRING PLEASANT rooms at reasonable prices, apply at 115 East Randolph-st., Kingsbury Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, from $15 to $25 per month. Transients accommodated at 12 East Madison-st., Room 43.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A SMALL SUITE OF ROOMS for housekeeping, in No. 180 East Adams-st. Inquire of S. S. JONES, Room 24.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS; VERY CONVENIENT for housekeeping; first floor; good condition. $18 a month. Apply at 755 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED rooms over drug-store, opposite Matteson House, Wabash-av. Address M. D. S., 113 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, ONE block west of Union Park, on Smith-st., $15, $18, and $20 a month. All in good repairs. Call at 85 Dearborn-st., Room 23.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR UNFURNISHED rooms in good neighborhood; references first-class. Address Y 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HAVING NEWLY FURNISHED ADDItional rooms within the past week, desirable parties can be accommodated by the day, week, or month. Appointments first-class, and charges reasonable. 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, REAL Estate Dealers and Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.:
Stores, basements, and lofts in Davison's Block, Fifth-av., corner Arcade-court, with power, elevators, and all modern improvements; best lighted house in the city; rent very reasonable.
Part or whole of a desirable residence on Groveland-court.
Pleasant suites of rooms at 334 State-st.
8 rooms, with bath-room, suite 60x22 feet, in house southwest corner Robey and Hubbard-sts., at $30 per month until May 1, 1874.
6 rooms, with bath-room and closet, in basement 677 Hubbard-st., at $18 per month until May 1, 1874.
Good rooms, with power, at 63 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS NOS. 80 and 82 Fourth-av.; elegant location; also, second and third stories, containing 24 rooms, suitable for boarding-house, with all the convenience of every kind, will rent part or all cheap to a first-class tenant; this house is new. Apply on the premises to Mr. BASSETT, or to J. M. MARSHALL & CO., 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FOR A FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE-ROOM, part of a very fine store on State-st., near Monroe. Address C 78, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DRUG STORE, 638 SOUTH CANAL-ST., with fixtures complete. Apply at 322 West Twelfth.

Offices.

TO RENT—THAT VERY DESIRABLE LITTLE building No. 205 West Washington-st., cheap. It is suitable for a light manufacturing business or a doctor's or real estate office. Address Y 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HALF OF WELL-LIGHTED, HEATED front office in second story at $13. Desk room at $6. Inquire at room 19, 145 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—HAVING REMOVED TO OUR PRESent offices in the Republic Life Building, we offer for rent our old offices, No. 151 Monroe-st., in Kent's Building. It contains a fine vault, is in a good locality, consists of 4 Rooms, and a desirable office. Will rent for a Law office or other purposes at a fair rental. Inquire at Room 3, Republic Life Building. BENNETT, KRETZINGER & JOHNSON. Oct. 29, 1873.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, IN AN OFFICE, 123 LaSalle-st., Room 3, corner of Madison-st. [illegible] COLE & CO.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF GOOD HABITS AND established in business wishes to meet a young lady of refinement and character, not over 21, with a view to marriage; best references given and required. Address Y 87, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, for single gentlemen; day boarders taken.

12 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ELEGANT ROOMS TO rent, with board, furnished or unfurnished, at reasonable rates.

17, 19, 21 EAST HARRISON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, with home comforts, fire and gas included.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A FRONT AND BACK suite, also a single room, to rent, with board.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

399 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FURNISHED PARLOR, with bath-room attached, with or without board.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE) ST., NEAR Twenty-ninth—Lowest prices and everything first-class; tip-top place to board; single rooms (hotel), $6.

499 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, with hot and cold water, &c., furnished, with board, at very moderate price; references exchanged.

537 WABASH-AV.—VACANCY FOR GENTLEman and lady, or single gentleman, with board; fire and gas. Also single room. Day board reasonable.

540 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH gas, closet, etc.; also, a single room, suitable for two or three gentlemen, who prefer the comforts of a home to style and bad rations; terms reasonable.

550 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board. Front alcove room; large parlor; bath room, with hot and cold water.

588 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST.—FURnished and unfurnished rooms, with board; a few day boarders can be accommodated.

694 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF LARGE HANDsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Single room, with fire. Reference required.

887 INDIANA-AV.—A FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, well furnished and pleasant, to rent, with board, hot and cold water, etc.; near Eighteenth-st. Only reliable people need apply. Two or three table-boarders can be accommodated. MRS. SIBLEY.

1004 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a suite of rooms on first floor; also single rooms; accommodations for day-boarders.

1027 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER TWENTY-eighth-st.—Nicely-furnished front alcove room, with board. Hot and cold water.

1174 PRAIRIE-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, furnished, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife; house has all modern improvements.

A LADY LIVING ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Eighteenth-st., feeling compelled to economize for the winter, would like to fill her house with boarders. She expects a good price for the best of board and attention. Address C 7, Tribune office.

ONE OR TWO STYLISH YOUNG LADIES CAN procure handsomely furnished rooms, with board, on South Side, by addressing Y 52, Tribune office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT; BEST LOCAtion for business men in the city; also first-class day board. Pacific Block, southeast corner of Van Buren and Clark-st.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT AND nicely furnished rooms to rent, with board, lighted and heated; terms reasonable.

121 THROOP-ST.—TO RENT, A BACK ROOM and bed-room off, or one side room, with board.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—TO rent, with board, one large, front, alcove room; house first-class, with modern improvements.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TO RENT—A PLEASant furnished room, with board and fire.

126 WARREN-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, unfurnished, with board.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—VERY pleasant accommodations for two young gents or two young ladies, at very moderate terms; also one young lady to room with another; house, location, and surroundings highly inviting; only one block from Madison-st. cars, near Union Park.

153 EAST MONROE-ST., ROOM 2—OH, SAY! Call and see a complete register of the principal boarding-houses in Chicago, free of charge.

155 1-2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS THAT are warm day and night, with board. $15 to $19 per week. Day board $4.

177 AND 179 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASant, well furnished single and double rooms, with desirable board; houses modern and central to business.

229 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant room and board; house contains all modern improvements, hot and cold water, etc.

276 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS wanted.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons desiring board, with nicely furnished rooms; also first-class table.

380 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., EAST OF ELIZAbeth—Two gentlemen can be accommodated; front room; first-class board.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—LARGE, FRONT room, well furnished, suitable for two persons, with board, in a private family; also a single room.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, one large front room, suitable for a family; also one single room.

433 WEST JACKSON-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS or room, with board; one block from street cars. Apply on premises. References required.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE, unfurnished front room, up-stairs, and back parlor, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

980 MADISON-ST.—TWO PLEASANT FRONT rooms, with board; one furnished, one unfurnished, at a reasonable price.

North Side.

217 ILLINOIS-ST., TWO BLOCKS FROM STATE-st. bridge—Large, pleasant rooms, suitable for families; also single room, with or without board.

250 INDIANA-ST., BETWEEN DEARBORN AND State-sts.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with first-class table; day boarders accommodated.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL—VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite the Rock Island depot; elegant rooms, good board, at reasonable rates. Transient, $2.50 per day. First-class in every particular.

WHEELER HOUSE, CORNER DEARBORN AND Jackson-sts.—Transient boarders, $1 per day; per week, $5; lodging, 50 cents; single meals, 50 cents.

Country.

FOR $8 PER WEEK EACH, I WILL TAKE A gentleman and wife to board, at my country residence—a short distance from the city limits—and give them a suite of furnished rooms; first floor; south and east front; all heated, and kept in order. Very pleasantly located, and convenient for Chicago business men. Communication by steam cars. Address Y 30, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

EUREKA!—WE HAVE A COMPLETE LIST OF rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, in all parts of the city. Strangers looking for such will do well to pay us a visit. Parties having boarding-houses can be supplied with boarders; also, those having rooms to rent in public buildings or private houses will do well to call and negotiate with us to fill their wants. We shall endeavor to give entire satisfaction. 273 East Madison-st., Room 12.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, ROOM and board on South Side. Modern improvements required. Address, stating location, terms, &c., C 97, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON NORTH SIDE, BY SINGLE GENT. Private family preferred. Address C 100, Tribune office.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BREAKfast and supper, on North Side for single gent. Address Y 60, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board in a private family; terms not to exceed $20 per week. J. WILLARD SMITH, 28 South Canal-st.

BOARD—FOR MY WIFE DURING MY ABSENCE; not to exceed $8 or $10 per week, and $15 for self and wife while in the city. Address Y 98, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND CHILD 2 years old, on South Side, within walking distance or Madison-st. Terms must be moderate. Address Y 57, Tribune office.

BOARD—I WANT BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMILIES for 50 applicants at the agency 125 West Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OYSTER-PARLOR and sample-room in a good location. Inquire at 398 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—AS HOTEL-KEEPER AT A popular winter and summer resort for invalids, in North Alabama, and to extend the sale of its celebrated mineral water. For particulars apply to J. J. GIERS, Washington City, D. C.

PARTNER WANTED—$4,000 IN GOOD REAL EState will buy a ⅓ interest in first-class manufacturing business; paying well. FINLEY & WOODRUFF, 127 South Clark-st., Room 47.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A PARTNER WITH $2,500 ready money; a rare chance to the right kind of a man. Call at Room 12 U. S. Express building, 87 and 89 Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME MEANS, IN A well established, cash business; must be a thorough business man and willing to work. Address Y 18, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250 CASH, IN A paying and established business; will bear investigation; druggist preferred. Call on McPHERSON & CO., Druggists' Agency, 162 Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN, with $2,000 cash, to take half interest in an established newspaper in Chicago. Full particulars by addressing C 35, Tribune office, Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO UNDERSTANDS THE retail boot and shoe business, with $2,500 or more cash in hand, to join the advertiser, with $4,000, and go into business in this city. Address Y 28, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN LIGHT, AGREEABLE business; will pay two a good income; half interest for $300. 86 North Canal-st., Room 4.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ELEGANT BOOK-CASE, SIDE-BOARD, DRESSing-case and bedstead, bureau, Brussels and tapestry carpets, engravings, French clock, ornaments, lambrequins, mattresses, springs, bed, silver-service, water-pitcher and salver, window-shades, &c. All nearly new and in perfect order, for sale at a bargain. Inquire at residence, 743 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ALL OR PART OF THE FURNITURE of a gentleman's home, of 12 rooms. Will [illegible] time for secured paper. Call from 10 to [illegible] 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. Second-hand [illegible] apply.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY [illegible] at auction on Wednesday and Saturday [illegible] vate sale during the [illegible] WILLIS, LONG & CO. [illegible]

PARTIES BREAKING UP HOUSE [illegible] household goods [illegible] by addressing [illegible] and 197 Randolph-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A NEW 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD [illegible] also, on installments, or very cheap for [illegible]

PIANOS AT [illegible] BARGAINS [illegible] very low prices to close a consignment. C. C. KNOPFEL, 145 State-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—AN ADVANCED MEDICAL STUDENT [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN, with some experience in furnishing goods. [illegible]

Trades.

WANTED—TAILORS—THREE BUSINESS COAT hands. [illegible]

WANTED—TWO GOOD TINNERS—STEADY EMployment. [illegible]

WANTED—A METAL PATTERN MAKER, AT [illegible]

WANTED—A TINNER, 325 W. MADISON-ST.

WANTED—A GOOD GAS FITTER AT [illegible]

WANTED—CARPENTERS, TWO GOOD HANDS. [illegible]

WANTED—IN PEORIA—2 NO. 1 BODY-MAKERS. [illegible]

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A COACHMAN [illegible]

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR [illegible]

WANTED—50 R. R. MEN, 25 COAL MINERS [illegible]

WANTED—50 CHOPPERS FOR MICHIGAN AND [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework at 220 West Adams-st. [illegible]

WANTED—SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL FOR general housework [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. [illegible]

[illegible]

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF THE HIGHEST [illegible]

Laundresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS IN A private family. [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON OCT. 25, CARRIAGE DOG, SPECKled [illegible]

FOUND—A DARK SORREL HORSE. APPLY corner of Western-av. and Fifty-fifth-st. [illegible]

LOST—ON THE WAY FROM TRIBUNE OFFICE to Halsted-st. [illegible]

LOST—A PAIR OF GOLD-PLATED EYE GLASSes. [illegible]

TAKEN UP OCT. 27—LARGE RED AND WHITE, or roan [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN [illegible]

CLAIMS AGAINST HOME, KNICKERBOCKER, [illegible]

FRANKLIN BANK CREDITORS WILL HEAR OF [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, [illegible]

TO LOAN—$25,000 IN SUMS OF [illegible]

WANTED—$3,000 FOR [illegible]

$75,000 [illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND ONE-HORSE POWer. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CITY SALESMAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS A PRESCRIPTION clerk [illegible] BUFFINGTON [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK BY A YOUNG man [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—TO SELL GOODS IN THE Northwest [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO speaks English and German [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—WORK EVENINGS FOR first-class bookkeeper [illegible]

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD MACHINIST [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS shirt-cutter. [illegible]

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible]

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO TAKE care of children. [illegible]

[illegible]

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS SEAMstress [illegible]

[illegible]

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOman as child's nurse. [illegible]

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

PRIZE-RING.

Gov. Beveridge on the War-Path.

The Mayor of East St. Louis Telegraphs for Arms.

The Adjutant-General Gone to the Field.

St. Louis Threatens to Have the Fight To-Day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SOIL OF ILLINOIS TO BE PROTECTED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 29.—The Mayor of East St. Louis telegraphed Gov. Beveridge to-day for fifty stand of arms and ammunition. It was expected, he said, that an attempt would be made to carry out the programme for the fight between Allen and Hogan to-morrow, and that arms would be needed to effect the arrest of the parties. The Governor ordered Adjutant-General Higgins to proceed to East St. Louis, which he did, at 5 p. m., with 100 stand of arms and ammunition. He was vested with power to call out the militia, if necessary, to protect the soil of Illinois from invasion. He will execute the order.

PRIZE-FIGHTERS INDICTED IN MADISON COUNTY.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 29.—The Grand Jury of this county have indicted Thomas Allen, Mike McCoole, and numerous other prize-fighters of St. Louis, for engaging in a fight on Chouteau Island, in this county, a month ago. A requisition will be made for them on the Governor of Missouri, and all will be tried at the present term of our Circuit Court.

TO FIGHT TO-DAY.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—It is now stated that the fight between Allen and Hogan will take place to-morrow (Thursday.)

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—Gov. Beveridge arrived in St. Louis this morning. It is understood that he has interviewed the authorities here, and they have agreed to notify him in regard to future prize-fights in Illinois. There has been a good deal of excitement on the east side of the river all day and evening at the reports that the fight would come off on the east bank of the river, within a day or two, in spite of the authorities; and the Mayor of East St. Louis telegraphed to Springfield for fifty men to assist him in case it occurred.

THE ROUGHS AND SPORTS

of this city are a good deal exasperated by the turn things have taken. All of them here seem to be agreed on one thing, and that is, to beat Hogan.

Patsy Manly, who was to have fought Brodrich in the same ring with Allen and Hogan, was to-night shot through the heart, the dispute being about the impending "mill." New articles of agreement will be signed to-morrow, or the fight will come off on Saturday in Kansas or Nebraska.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Senate Committee at Louisville and Jeffersonville, Ind.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 29.—At the invitation of Gen. Aiken, Quartermaster, the Senatorial Transportation Committee visited the Government depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., this forenoon, and inspected the fine structure recently erected for the Quartermaster's Department, costing nearly two hundred thousand dollars, and covering an area of 1,734 acres of ground, for which an appropriation was made in 1867. The building operations were carried out on Gen. Aiken's plans, and the Committee expressed themselves highly gratified with every portion of the improvement.

Returning from Jeffersonville, the Committee were received on 'Change, where resolutions were passed by the Board of Trade, commendatory of the construction of the James River and Kanawha Canal.

The Senate Committee met at the Galt House at 1 o'clock, and examined Capt. Adams, Superintendent of Construction of the canal improvements, eliciting the amount of work performed and further information as to the relations of the Government engineers to the directors of the canal. Investigations were made relative to the cost of coal transportation by river and rail. The Committee seemed satisfied as to the necessity of the improvement of the Ohio River, and government control of the canal.

The party left for St. Louis at 6 p. m. by the Ohio & Mississippi train.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 29.—During the visit of the Senatorial Transportation Committee on 'Change to-day, a resolution was passed to tender the speedy transfer of the canal to Government control to facilitate river commerce by cheap tolls.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—The Senate Committee on Transportation, Wm. Windom, Chairman, will convene at the Southern Hotel here to-morrow. The Merchants' Exchange Committee, appointed for the purpose of furnishing facts relative to transportation and charges on the Mississippi River and Gulf route will present an exhaustive report, which shows that the lowest price per bushel for which corn has been moved from this city to New Orleans is 5 3-5 cents, and wheat 6 cents; that the average number of days the river has been closed by ice for a series of 12 years has been only 20, and that both corn and wheat have been shipped during the hottest month from St. Louis to Liverpool, via the Gulf route, and arrived at that port perfectly sound.

Much other information will be laid before the Commission, including a communication from Gen. Simpson, United States Engineer, asserting the feasibility of permanently increasing the channel depth of the river between here and Cairo so that large steamers can run at all seasons of the year.

Address Issued by the American Cheap Transportation Society.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Josiah Quincy, President of the American Cheap Transportation Society, has issued a lengthy address setting forth the suggestions which shall be made to Congress for legislation upon at the coming session, in relation to the transportation question, and calling a meeting of the above Association at Washington, Jan. 14, next, at which delegations from all kindred State organizations are invited to appear.

OBITUARY.

Col. Jerome Crocker.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 29.—Col. Jerome Crocker died this morning at a private residence in this city of heart disease. He came to this city a few weeks ago as the General Agent of an insurance company, for the purpose of selecting an agent for the company. His friends live in Chicago.

Ex-Mayor Tomppert of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 29.—Ex-Mayor Phil Tomppert died at 7 o'clock this evening. He was a Mason of high standing, member of the State Legislature in former years, and served in an official capacity many years in this city as Counsel, Mayor, etc.

King John, of Saxony.

DRESDEN, Oct. 29.—The death of King John, of Saxony, at Pinitz, is announced this morning.

RELIGIOUS.

Statistics of Catholicism in Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 29.—A census of the Catholic Church in Iowa has just been completed, and makes the following showing: Number of churches with resident pastors, 94; out mission and stations, 154; secular priests in the mission, 104; priests belonging to religious orders, 10; number of Catholic schools, 55; pupils, 8,065; ecclesiastical students, 40; religious orders, 3 of men and 6 of women; colleges, 1; Catholic population, about 100,000.

Episcopal Board of Missions.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The Episcopal Board of Missions at the morning session again discussed the question of Missionary Bishops for the Western Territories, and finally modified the original resolution on the subject so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Missions request the House of Bishops to take into consideration the expediency of making each separate organized Territory a missionary jurisdiction at the next general Convention, and of electing seven new Missionary Bishops for the charge respectively of the Territories, and that this Board hereby pledge itself heartily to support such action if the Bishops shall determine to change our missionary jurisdiction. This was adopted by a vote of 50 to 40.

At the evening session the subject of training of candidates for the Episcopal ministry was discussed, after which the Board adjourned sine die.

CASUALTIES.

Steam-Barge and Tow Ashore.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 29.—The steam-barge Prairie State and tow—consisting of barges Martin, light, Ryan, and Poland—went ashore at a point near White Rock, below Point aux Barques, in the storm of Tuesday night. No particulars as to loss have been received. The Prairie State is owned by Capt. Davidson, who commands her; the Martin, light, by William Kelley, of Bay City; the Poland, by Clark & Co., of Buffalo; and the Ryan by O. S. Storrs, of Buffalo.

A Centenarian Killed by the Cars in Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 29.—An old gentleman named John St. Clair, who would shortly have seen his 105th birthday, was instantly killed on Fairfield avenue crossing this afternoon by the fast express from Chicago, on the Fort Wayne Railroad. He was crossing the track just ahead of the train, and had almost got over, when the engine struck him, throwing him into the air and against the telegraph pole. Mr. Sinclair has voted for every President of the United States with but one exception. At the time of his death he was apparently strong and hearty, having all his faculties about him. The blame for the accident is laid upon the watchman at the crossing.

Three Persons Killed by a Passenger-Train in New Jersey.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—A serious accident occurred on the Philadelphia & Trenton Railroad, in Frankfort, this morning about 6 o'clock. Ross Byler, driving a wagon containing himself and two ladies, and attempting to cross the track, was run into by a passenger train. The locomotive struck the wagon with terrible force, hurling it and the occupants into the air, and killing the horse. Byler fell ahead of the train, on the track. The cars cut off one of his legs, and otherwise injured him. The ladies were severely hurt. All three died about noon in great agony.

Explosion of a Locomotive-Boiler.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOREST, O., Oct. 29.—Engine No. 33 on an express train exploded its boiler at this place, to-day, on the C. S. & C. Railroad, completely destroying the engine and badly damaging a residence near the track. The engineer and fireman were blown some distance, but with the exception of a few bruises, escaped unhurt. The engine was old, and a weak place in the boiler was probably the cause of its destruction.

Killed by a Jollification Meeting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUDONVILLE, O., Oct. 29.—Last evening, while the Democracy of this place were jollifying over the recent election, with firing of cannon, etc., Mr. V. Lemmel was almost instantly killed by being struck with a charge from the gun. He was walking up the opposite side of the street, about 60 feet from the cannon. The wad, which was made of rags, waste, etc., struck him on the head, crushing one side of his head and face. He leaves a wife and two children.

Two Men Frozen to Death.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 29.—Advices from Kidder, 40 miles east of here, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, state that two strange men were found frozen to death, on the prairie, near that town on Monday night. They were in Kidder during the afternoon, intoxicated.

Fall of a Pier of the Kansas Pacific Bridge Over the Kaw River.

From the Kansas City Times, Oct. 25.

Last evening, about 5 o'clock, a terrible accident occurred at the new railroad bridge over the Kaw River, in Kansas, which, while it may retard somewhat the completion of the bridge, did not result in any fatal injuries to the workmen employed upon the bridge, although many are seriously injured.

To better explain the causes and character of the accident, it may be as well to state just how the accident was brought about. The new bridge is to be supported by four piers, two of which are built in the river, about fifteen feet from, and south of, the Missouri Pacific Railroad bridge. These centre piers are being built of solid masonry upon a platform of hard timber, 60 feet long and 16 feet wide, and about 18 inches thick. This platform is, or was, suspended upon twenty-four upright timbers 12 inches square, resting upon solid foundations of piles driven into the bed of the stream. Ten car-loads of stone, or 100 tons of solid masonry, had been piled upon this suspended platform, when, last evening, after a few loud and admonitory cracks and groans, the heavy upright timbers snapped asunder, and down came the entire structure, hurling its human freight into a mass of splinters, broken timber, water, and rocks. The platform, with its load of masonry, sunk into the waters of the Kaw River and disappeared from sight, making a crash as loud as the peal of a park of artillery. Fortunately for the twenty-seven workmen employed upon this pier, they had heard the loud cracking of the supporting timbers in time to make their escape to the old railroad track across the river. The men upon the upper framework of the pier were not so fortunate; they came down with the splintered mass of timbers, and received more or less injuries.

The names of the injured are as follows: Matthew Houkie, leg broken above the knee; Philip Carl, ribs fractured and other internal injuries; William Clark, seriously injured and stunned from long submersion in the water; John Reilly, injured internally; Patrick Ryan and Joseph Mitchell, slightly injured.

W. U. TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, gives notice that, owing to rumors of counterfeit bonds in circulation, holders will be required to present their bonds with the coupons for the November interest.

JOURNALISM IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The *Age* newspaper is to be sold, in order to settle up the estate of the late Col. Charles John Biddle.

Hugh Mullen, of the *Evening Bulletin*, has purchased the *Building Association Journal*, and has already much improved it.

KANE CO., ILL., TEACHERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 29.—The Kane County Teachers' Institute is in session in the City-Hall, where it will continue its deliberations for two days. There is a large attendance, and a very inviting programme of exercises.

My First Paper Collar.

From the Danbury News.

Paper collars are well enough understood now, and the addition of cloth-lining has worked a wonderful improvement in the article. The boy who tries his first collar in this day has none of the trials or apprehensions of the boy of ten or fifteen years ago. We remember with unpleasant distinctness the first paper collar we ever wore. It was a surprise party. A half hour after the advent of ourself and the other surprisers we were located in the parlor on a mohair chair. And they were very fresh and vigorous mohairs, too. It was our intention to have got in a corner, but we missed the aim, and got located within eighteen inches of the stove. It was a large stove, with a complicated mass of perpendicular sheet-iron pipes, like an organ, only it was warmer than an organ. The stove set out from the wall, and our location gave us a prominence that would have been very grateful had we been back of a store looking for lemons, but being a diffident person, and having a strong desire to crawl under the carpet and be out of sight, the prominence put a blight on our spirits that we found impossible to shake off. It was quite cold out doors, but the room being full of people, and some thoughtful person having closed the door, the temperature commenced to densify with extraordinary rapidity. All of the party sat around the sides of the room, and in such a way as to take in the stove and ourself. A dreadful silence sat upon all, disturbed only occasionally by a brief whisper of one friend to another, which undoubtedly referred to our proximity to the stove and the weird solemnity of our expression, which we desperately but vainly strove to remedy. We essayed once or twice to look into the faces of the company, but thought better of it, and picking out a place in the wall where the paper had been torn off, fell to studying it with all-absorbing interest. The perspiration stood out on our forehead in great drops, and, having stood there till they got tired, the drops silently rolled down our face. We would have got out a handkerchief, but we cherished the hope that some one in the party was not looking at us, and dreaded to make any movement for fear of attracting his attention. Then the bergamot and sweet oil with which we had generously fed our locks, with a view to intoxicating the senses of the females in attendance, commenced to ooze forth, and start down the back of our neck for fresh pastures. It was at this juncture, the heat of the stove having become unbearable, that the lady of the house inquired if the stove was not too warm for the gentleman. It was our purpose to protest that we never before was so comfortably situated, but the roof of our mouth having dried and cracked open, the words must have got lost in the crevices. But we smiled—such a smile, perhaps, as a sick man would exchange with an undertaker who had called in to ask after his health. It was at this point that we became conscious of our paper collar. It was pressing against the back of our neck with the ardor of a mustard draft, and one end had broke from the button and was soaring majestically heavenward. We could feel it crumble and fall down on both sides, and every time we put our hands up, which we began to do quite often on account of the cold thrill it gave us, we found it spotted with the vitality of that collar. The other people commenced to whisper, and look up at the ceiling, and put their handkerchiefs in their mouths. We thought of killing every one of them on the spot, and hiding their bleeding remains in the cellar; but we lacked the coolness necessary for such an undertaking, on account of that infernal stove, and so gave it up, and kept on smiling to show our calmness. Suddenly, when in the midst of what was probably a most maniacal sneer, the collar parted at the back, and one side dropped down to the floor, and the other swung around to the front. A shriek of laughter burst from the company, and we bolted for home.

THE SECRET OF THE STRAIT.

Something About the Proposed Darien Canal.

From Harper's Magazine for October.

The Gulf of Darien may be called one of the finest harbors in the world for the safe anchorage of vessels, and Limon Harbor, an indentation of Cupica Bay, which would form the Pacific terminus of the proposed Napipi ship-canal, possess no less important qualities for the convenience of shipping. At a distance of 1,000 yards from the shore, there is fine anchorage in ten fathoms of water. The bay is spacious, and open only to the southwest wind, which at that latitude rarely blows strong enough to become dangerous, as may be seen from the facts that luxuriant vegetation grows in some places to the very edge of the water, and that the natives have built their frail huts all along the beach. There are no swamps in this locality, no mosquitoes, no dangerous reefs, and the Indians are all peaceful and friendly. The dry season continues longer than at the Atlantic side, which renders the atmosphere invigorating and healthful. There is fine pure water both for drinking and bathing. The salutary effect of this climate was visible at once upon all the members of the exploring party, and although they were subjected to much exposure, no case of sickness occurred during the survey of this locality.

The fact that this section of country is of the oldest tertiary volcanic rock is of great importance in the construction of a ship canal, for which security and permanency of the level are one of the chief things to be demanded; and while active volcanic forces are still at work along the western coast of South America, and in Central America as well, this particular locality has remained quiet and undisturbed for ages.

The surroundings of Limon Harbor offer healthy and delightful situations for residences, where people employed on the work of the canal could live without suffering any of those inconveniences which are the usual accompaniments of humid and tropical climates. As all the heaviest and most expensive portion of the work lies within five miles of the Pacific coast, this would be an important item toward the success of the enterprise. The sixteen feet rise and fall of the tide in Cupica Bay would admit the construction of a large dry-dock without too great expense. This is a very important fact, as the lack of dry-docks along the Pacific coast is felt more and more as the commercial interest there increases.

Here the question arises, is a tunnel of 5 miles in length, 120 feet in height, and seventy feet in width, practicable or not for an inter-oceanic ship canal? Judging from the lithological character of the rock, an excavation through the dividing ridge could be executed without encountering any serious obstacles. It is impossible, however, to make a certain statement whether the tunneled rock would sustain itself, or if supporting arches would be necessary.

Mr. J. B. Francis, of Lowell, one of the first hydraulic engineers of America, says of the Napipi tunnel: "As a simple question of engineering it seems to be perfectly practicable. The completion of the Mont Cenis tunnel and the rapid progress at the Hoosac are highly encouraging, and if climatic difficulty can be overcome, it becomes simply a question of time and money."

Mr. Walter Shanley, the present contractor and engineer of the Hoosac Tunnel, writes: "The section shown me presents a much less impracticable route than from all I had learned of those previously explored I imagined could be obtained. A tunnel of the dimensions contemplated is *not all tunnel*, in the tunneler's sense of the term; that is to say, the work will not all have to be done by the expensive process incident to boring. First, drive a tunnel, properly such, say 10 or 15 feet high on the top, and all the rest could and should be treated as an open cut, and as such need not cost more per cubic yard than a cubic yard of similar rock on other parts of the work."

Commodore Selfridge, in his report to the Secretary of the Navy, says: "The dimensions for the proposed canal by this route are a depth of 26 feet, and a width at the bottom, in earth, of 90 feet, in rock of 100 feet, or a general surface width of 120 feet; the sides sloping, in earth, two horizontal to one perpendicular; in rock, one horizontal to four perpendicular.

"Locks 436 feet long and 60 feet wide, with a lift of 10 feet each, are used to reach the summit level of 130 feet above the sea. The Atrato River at the mouth of the canal being 40 feet, there are required nine locks on the Atlantic side and thirteen on the Pacific. While locks are not a necessity to this route, a moderate number interfere but little with the transit of the canal, and reduce vastly the amount of cost and excavation. Whole length of canal from Atrato to Pacific, 31.2 miles. The canal is filled at the summit-level by the Napipi River, distant but a few hundred yards. Ten lockages a day would represent about what would be required, supposing a yearly transit of 3,000,000 tons. At this rate the quantity of water required daily would be:

	Cubic feet.
Ten lockages per day	2,592,000
Leakage per day, 2,500 feet per minute	3,600,000
Evaporation per day	288,000
Waste, filtration	100,000
Total	6,580,000
Daily volume of Napipi, low stage	12,247,200
	5,667,200

"This amount could be doubled by a feeder, three miles long, from the Bojaya River, and the leakage could be pumped back into the locks, if necessary. The canal excavation being mostly in rock, there will be only a small amount of waste and filtration; besides, there will be, in consequence, but little expenditure for masonry."

In estimating the expense of the canal, the ground has been divided into four divisions: Division One extends from the Atrato River to Lock No. 9, a distance of twenty and a half miles; Division Two, from Lock No. 9 to east face of tunnel, a distance of five and four-fifths miles. The last half of this division is among the hills, and the cutting is through solid rock, which would greatly increase the expense. The amount of cutting at this point might be lessened by following up the valley of the Guinea River, but as yet no survey has been made to ascertain the practicability of this plan. Division Three is the tunnel, 9,010 yards in length. Estimating the cost of excavation at $5.35 per cubic yard, the whole expense of the tunnel might be reckoned at $39,719,684.

In the execution of this tunnel, says Commander Selfridge, shafts should be sunk at every mile, giving eight faces to work upon, expediting the work by allowing the employment of more labor and increased opportunity for removing the rock. On account of the lowness of the hills through which the tunnel passes, the total length of this series of shafts would not exceed 1,100 feet, which is not greater than the depth of the central shaft at Hoosac Tunnel.

"The western end being about 4,000 feet from the sea, there are great facilities for the rapid removal of the *debris*, which would be dumped into the ocean, forming a breakwater.

"Division Four would be from the end of the tunnel to the sea, a distance of 3,250 feet. This division lies in the valley of the Limon River, which reduces very much the amount of excavation. It includes the system of thirteen locks by which the descent is made."

Commander Selfridge has made a careful estimate of expenses, which is of interest even to the general reader. He considers that the canal proper could be constructed at a cost of $95,555,494. The improvements of the Atrato River are estimated at $500,000. These, together with the expenses of the various departments, lighthouse, and pier at Cupica Bay, and a large margin for contingencies, form a sum total of $123,200,617.

The survey of the Napipi having proved so successful, it was thought advisable to gain a more thorough knowledge of the country in the vicinity. Commander Selfridge expressed his conviction that farther survey would develop opportunities for shortening the route and decreasing the expense. Accordingly in the latter part of 1872 he was placed in command of a new surveying expedition, which sailed from Panama in the United States sloop Tuscarora on the 23d of January, 1873. After a pleasant sail of twenty-two hours the ship arrived at Cupica Bay. Commodore Selfridge has made his base of operations for this year's survey at a point called Chiri-Chiri, located some fifteen miles south of Limon Bay. His present plan is to survey the valley of the Bojaya River, if possibly it may develop better advantages, or lead in some way to increase those gained by the survey of last year.

LANDSEER.

His Characteristics—Some Anecdotes of Him.

London Correspondence of the New York Times.

Landseer had been from his youth always of a somewhat morbid temperament, subject to violent fits of depression, and sensitive to a degree which was agony to the opinion of those around him. The favor of the Queen and Prince Albert carried him into the highest society; but it rather added to the bitterness than diminished the gloom of his life. It bared, as it were, a larger surface to the little stings which stung him so severely, and it kept him more constantly exposed to them. Ever in dread of a slight or sign of coldness, his morbid imagination invented or exaggerated reasons for its own misery. His intimacy with the Royal family was in the first days of the Court, and was almost too cordial and familiar to endure. With many fine qualities, Prince Albert was neither a genial companion nor generous patron, and with artists he was seen at his worst. His cold, pedantic nature had no sympathy with artistic freedom and expansion, and his personal pretensions as an artist were perhaps even more irritating than his criticism. In paying for works of art he was not merely shabby but penurious, and artists resented not so much the loss of the money which they would have obtained elsewhere, as the insulting estimate of the value of their works. Several of the artists who painted pictures for the summer house at Buckingham Palace returned the checks he sent them. John Philip, when at Osborne painting the marriage of the Princess Royal, found that he was expected to take his meals in his painting-room or with the steward, and preferred to adjourn to a public house near at hand, declaring that he would never accept another commission. Even if the Prince had been a more genial person, it was scarcely possible that Landseer and he should pull well together; and so it happened that after a time the painter's visits to Court became less frequent, and then little more than formal. He felt the difference and it wounded him terribly. To-day there is a paragraph in the *Court Circular*, written by the Queen herself, in which she speaks of her high personal regard for Landseer, and her grief for his death; and it is known that she has been unremitting in her inquiries after him. But Landseer was too sensitive for such trying relations, and he would certainly have been a happier man if he had never been admitted to the familiar circle of the Royal hearth. Of Landseer's artistic powers I need hardly speak. It has been said that he was a very rapid painter, and in a sense this is true. The actual laying on of the color upon canvas was done with remarkable rapidity; but then he had previously spent a considerable amount of time in putting together his idea of what he meant to do, and he would scrape the paint off his canvas, and begin again half a dozen times over, till he got it to please him. His studio was like a glazier's shop on this account. He kept a great heap of pieces of glass beside his easel, in order to efface work he did not like. Thus, the final painting was swift; but the preparation for it was often slow and laborious.

There are two anecdotes of Landseer which I have not seen reproduced. In one of his early visits to Scotland he stopped at a village, and took a great deal of notice of the dogs, jotting down rapid sketches of them on a bit of paper. Next day, resuming his journey, he was horrified to find dogs suspended in all directions from the trees, or drowning in the rivers, with stones round their necks. He stopped a weeping urchin who was hurrying off with a pet pup in his arms, and learned to his dismay that he was supposed to be an excise officer who was taking notes of all the dogs he saw in order to prosecute the owners for unpaid taxes; so the people were all anxious to get rid of their dogs. Another time he went to Portugal, and the King sent for him to express his admiration. "Ah, Sir Edwin," said the King, "I am so glad to see you; I'm so fond of beasts."

Brigham Young on Life Insurance.

This great prophet of the Latter-Day Saints is opposed to life insurance on polygamical principles. In one of his late discourses in the Tabernacle, he gave vent to his saintly feelings in the following strain: "Brethren, I am down on life insurance. It is the invention of the same evil one who tempted Eve with an apple in the Garden of Eden. He promised to give woman the upper hand of her husband and life insurance does the same. A life-insurance agent has more brass than a dozen Yankee clock-peddlers. One had the impudence to ask me to take out a policy for the benefit of my wives and children, and before I could recover my breath he commenced to draw up an application, and I verily believe would have filled it out if he could have crowded in the names. Now I ask you, brethren, what would most likely become of your Prophet if insurance on his life were effected to the amount of $5,000 for each wife? I have only thirty, and that would make the chances thirty to one that I should enter the realms of glory before the end of the year. As a father in Israel, I have the gospel privilege of sealing the daughters thereof, but I have no wish that they should seal my fate. I am ready to ascend to my seat on high, but I do not want to be sent up in an insurance balloon. The wives of the faithful are too much tempted already, and how could they resist this ingenious device of the Gentiles. Touch not, taste not, handle not, my brethren. Let the Gentile insure his life in the biggest sum for his wife, and when she is a widow, let one of our apostles make love to her and bring her on this side of Jordan. I want no life companies in Utah of which I am not the presiding spirit. Life insurance makes the wife independent of the husband. She feels that, if she should by accident drop some strychnine in his gruel, she has something to fall back upon to keep her children from want. Women should be kept under. They should trust in the Lord, and not in life insurance. If they have a bad husband and an insurance policy on his life, they are always secretly praying for his death, and, if their prayers are not answered readily, they hurry up his predestination. Beware of life insurance. It is Satan in disguise. Turn your back on it, shut your ears against it, flee from it as if from a pestilence, for verily it would bring rebellion and death into the land of Mormon."

Ignorance and Crime.

Herbert Spencer, in one of his latest papers on sociology, mentions as one of the chief errors of the "secularists and denominationalists" the "root-notion" that the spread of knowledge is the one thing needful for better behavior. "Having both swallowed certain statistical fallacies," he says, "there has grown up in them the belief that State education will check ill-doing. In newspapers they have often met with comparisons between the numbers of criminals who can read and write and the numbers who cannot, and, finding the numbers who cannot greatly exceed the numbers who can, they accept the inference that ignorance in the cause of crime. It does not occur to them to ask whether other statistics, similarly drawn up, would not prove with like conclusiveness that crime is caused by absence of ablutions, or by lack of clean linen, or by bad ventilation, or by want of a separate bedroom. Go through any jail and ascertain how many prisoners had been in the habit of taking a morning bath, and you would find that criminality habitually went with dirtiness of skin. Count up those who had possessed a second suit of clothes, and a comparison of figures would show you that but a small percentage of criminals were habitually able to change their garments. Inquire whether they had lived in main streets or down courts, and you would discover that nearly all urban crime comes from holes and corners. Similarly, a fanatical advocate of total abstinence or of sanitary improvement could get equally strong statistical justifications for his belief. But, if not accepting the random inference presented to you, that ignorance and crime are cause and effect, you consider, as above, whether crime may not with equal reason be ascribed to various other causes, you are led to see that it is really connected with an inferior mode of life, itself usually consequent on original inferiority of nature; and you are led to see that ignorance is simply one of the concomitants, no more to be held the cause of crime than various other concomitants.

A Pagan Festival at San Francisco.

Many persons residing in the immediate neighborhood of the principal joss-house have for the past weeks noticed several Chinamen building a dragon of enormous size, with crested head and horned body. This is the god of the festival of Ah Ten, or the moon, one of the greatest importance in the Chinese calendar to the women, who pay him extreme devotion, as his malignity appears to be directed solely against their sex. Last evening, just as the darkness was settling over the city, there was hung in front of every house occupied by the Chinese a large and fantastically ornamented lantern, the purpose of which is to ward off evil genii. Our party, leaving the saloon, proceed to the Tung Wa Mea temple, where we arrived just as several Chinese priests were sounding gongs, cymbals, and hautboys, which were to call the disciples of Confucius to worship. Soon crowds of Chinamen and women began to enter the temple and pray in their peculiar style. The temple was more gorgeously decorated than usual, and a description furnished by Lee Sang of the paintings seemed to me to be interesting. The guardians of the outer gates were two large mummy figures, eight feet high, and dressed in elaborately decorated tinsel and paper dresses. They keep off interlopers and guard the different divisions. In one of these is hung five long banners, on which are represented the punishments bestowed on vile and refractory women. On each we see a judge, on one side of whom is a good genius showing the culprit's good virtues, while on the other side the evil genius shows her vices. Women are depicted as receiving punishments, to say the least, simply barbarous. We have them with the cangue or stone collar on, and floundering in a sea of boiling blood. Some are represented tied to the pillory and fed on fire; some are being thrown into a sea of molten lead. Again we see demons putting women into a wheel through what looks like a coffee-hopper, and crushing them. These punishments are, however, offset by several other paintings which are greatly worshiped by the Chinese women. They represent virtuous women, who are resting on dragons and flowers. They are dressed in purple and gold, and have the dragon embroidered in the imperial color, yellow and gold, on their breasts. Their feet rest on green cushions, and in the centre of the temple hangs a large lamp, around which revolve figures descriptive of battle-scenes. There are four battle-scenes, with manikin figures of virtuous women and cruel men. The women are, of course, victorious. A large tablet, commemorative of the feast, hangs over all.—*Correspondence New York World.*

WOMAN IN AMERICA.

A Letter from Emily Faithfull to the Editor of the London "Times."

SIR: Judging from the remarks made on this subject at the Bradford and Norwich congresses, the idea is tolerably prevalent that women in the United States can adopt with ease any profession for which they are qualified. I confess that, about a year ago, I started for the United States, on my inquiry into the condition of women and children, fully imbued with some such notion. Eight months' tour through America, and conversations with the Presidents of Harvard, Cornell, and Michigan Universities, Prof. Agassiz, Henry Ward Beecher, Gen. Oliver (Chief of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau), Sumner, Dr. Bellows, Mrs. Stanton, Lucretia Mott, etc., fairly dispelled it. It is quite true that female doctors (with more or less of a recognized degree) abound in America; in nearly every city I found more than one in excellent practice and repute. In one denomination the clergywoman has received due ordination, though she is still somewhat of a rara avis. Four or five ladies have secured a footing in the legal profession, and there is scarcely a newspaper staff in the United States which does not include one or more as bona fide reporters, interviewers, or critics. Thousands, of course, find occupation in teaching and the usual industrial occupations, hundreds as watch-makers, printers, and telegraph clerks; others have obtained postmasterships, so eagerly sought after in the United States, and some have entered the Government offices at Washington. But English women must not hastily arrive at the conclusion that because of these things their trans-Atlantic sisters are free from all the obstructions of which they complain. It is true that there is no class in America answering to our unfortunate governess class, but the woman there, as well as here, are complaining of unequal pay. "In fact," said my friend Grace Greenwood, the talented Washington contributor of the New York *Times*, "we live by sufferance." Take the Treasury clerks, for example, (they were admitted by Salmon P. Chase and Edwin M. Stanton, thanks to the exigencies of the civil war). I was told of Miss M. C., who does the work of a $1,600 clerk for a salary of $900. Mrs. L., performing duties for which a man would receive $1,800, being a woman, gratefully accepts half. In the internal revenue there is a lady who for nine years has held a responsible position, and is, by the admission of more than one Commissioner, the ablest clerk in the Department, yet she receives the almost traditional female Government pay of $900, and has to see boys she has herself instructed in the simplest duties placed above her head. In the Government printing office 250 women are receiving from $1 per day to $900 per year. In New York, at the Western Union Telegraph Company, the female superintendent, although her ability is indisputable, receives a considerably lower salary than would be offered to a man under the same circumstances.

A warm discussion has been carried on during the last few months about the inequality in the salaries paid to male and female teachers, which is felt as a great injustice by American women. In short, I do not fear to say that I found the demand on the other side of the Atlantic—for equal education, equal wages, equal opportunities, in a word, an equal chance in life—very much like our own. And as for female-suffrage, I can assure your readers that in Boston, Philadelphia, and New York I was surrounded by people who regarded it with an aversion which would be grateful to the hearts of Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Beresford Hope, and the bitterest English opponent of that measure. In short, there seems to be yet an opportunity for an honorable rivalship in seeing which country shall first rate a woman's work at its true value.

Ben Holladay.

The following is from a San Francisco letter in the New York *Sun*: "I met a man in the Cosmopolitan Hotel to-day, and asked him if he knew Ben Holladay. 'Old Ben or young Ben?' he inquired. 'Old Ben,' I answered. 'Very well indeed,' said he. 'What sort of a man is Old Ben?' was the next question. 'The best index to his character is a story that I heard him tell in the Lick House upon his return from the wreck of the Golden Gate. You see, Ben was a passenger on that vessel when she was burned. Somebody asked him how he escaped from the burning ship. "'Well,'" says Ben, "'you see I was on the main deck forward. It was a good place to be, for the motion of the ship as she headed toward the shore was driving the flames aft. I knew the ship was dead gone. The best place for Ben Holladay was overboard, and I began to look about for something to float on. The life-preservers were stowed, and I didn't know where to find them. Pretty soon I seen a man coming up the fore-hatch on a broad step-ladder leading to a lower deck, where the steerage passengers lived. There were a whole lot of them down there, and the women were squealing and wailing. I asked the man who came up if he had any further use for that ladder, and he said he hadn't; that it wasn't his ladder anyhow. So I took my knife and cut the lashings, and hauled the ladder on deck. It was —— heavy, and mighty hard work; but I dragged it to the side of the ship and hove it overboard, and jumped after it, and got on it, and the first thing I knew the wheel struck, and that's what hurt my back. I floated on the ladder until a boat picked me up." "What about the steerage-passengers who were left below without any ladder?" inquired one of the listeners. "Oh, I didn't know any of them," Ben replied. "I had no business with them. I was looking out for Ben Holladay's interest." Here the Cosmopolitan man looked me full in the eye, and said, 'That's the sort of a man Ben Holladay is. You ought to get acquainted with him. He's a mighty pleasant old fellow.'"

Guano Not the Excrement of Sea Birds.

The long-received opinion that guano is the deposit of myriads of sea birds, accumulating through long ages, is rendered untenable by the recent investigations of Dr. Habel. After treating the guano with an acid, microscopical and chemical examination revealed that the insoluble residue was composed of fossil sponges and other marine animals and plants precisely similar in constitution to such as still exist in those seas. The fact that the anchors of ships in the neighborhood of the guano islands often bring up guano from the bottom of the ocean, is quite in opposition to the prevalent belief. Dr. Habel therefore considers that the deposits of guano must be the result of the accumulation of fossil plants and animals whose organic matter has been transformed into nitrogenous substance, the mineral portion remaining intact.

The Highest Building in Iowa.

From the Palo Alto Patriot.

The great central divide and highest watershed in Iowa is situated within the limits of Dickinson County; the top of the highest peaks have an elevation of nearly 1,000 feet above the sea-level. The dry, rarified atmosphere which blows over this elevated plateau, and its freedom from all malarious and lung diseases, entitle it to a consideration not enjoyed by lands of a lower elevation. About eight miles nearly west of Estherville, and directly on the summit of the highest dome, is where the highest residence is situated. Those traveling icebergs from the North, that scoured the face of Iowa many thousand years ago, were undoubtedly employed by nature to smooth its surface on a gigantic scale, but they did not rasp down this remarkable summit, for it shoots up many feet above the surrounding table. The residence and its peculiar location reflects credit on the intelligence of its builder, for it forms a remarkable coincidence in the history of Iowa. The rain which falls on the eastern side of its roof finds a channel through School Section Creek, thence along the laughing Des Moines River to the Mississippi, while that which pours on the other side goes westward into the Little Sioux, and steals along Indian Lake into the turbid Missouri. Nature did not exhaust all her rare and beautiful forces when she formed the renowned Yosemite Valley in California, or the wonderful Alpine chain of mountains in Switzerland. Being situated on the roof of the building, a magnificent panoramic landscape is opened to view, a sight to expand and elevate the soul. One hundred miles square of prairie, over twenty beautiful villages, numerous rivers, interspersed with groves, buildings, and cultivated farms in all directions, are some of the objects which are to be seen with one swoop of the eye.

The Duke de Broglie.

From the New York Evening Post.

There is no more fortunate family among the aristocracy of France than that of the Dukes de Broglie. They have always borne a conspicuous part in the history of the country; have carried off all the honors conferred upon the most favored sons of France, and have, singularly enough, never incurred any of the penalties which have almost invariably overtaken those who made themselves prominent among their excitable countrymen.

The present Duke de Broglie is not yet an old man, but he has, nevertheless, sat in the French Academy with his own father, and has a son whose literary eminence, at the age of 24, is a sure indication that he will also receive a *fauteuil* among the forty immortals at no distant day. The present Duke has, beside, held all the great posts of diplomatic honor. When quite a young man, he was Louis Philippe's Minister of the Interior; after his overthrow he became Vice-President of the Republican Assembly, escaped imprisonment during the *coup d'etat*, and was even courted, but without success, by Louis Napoleon. During Thiers' rule, after the war, he was Ambassador at the Court of St. James, and, in that capacity, contributed powerfully toward the negotiation of the great national loan.

Now he is Prime Minister of France, and acknowledged to be the most influential man among the conservatives. Personally, the Duke de Broglie looks like a man of 45, although he is considerably over 50. He is noted for his affable and amiable manners, and his *soirees* at his beautiful mansion on the Chaussee d'Antin have always been the resort of the most gifted men and women in Paris. His present (second) wife is at least twenty years younger than he, and he married her because she saved his life in the waters of Trouville. Although of humble birth, the Duchess de Broglie moves with charming ease in the aristocratic circle to which her husband has introduced her.

The Duke de Broglie has six children, the eldest of whom is literary critic of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

Mr. Bright's Quakerism.

After a long and all but fatal illness, Mr. Bright has returned to political life. We had hoped to see him take office as Paymaster of the forces, a post hitherto held conjointly with that of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; but as a member of the society of Friends he refuses to connect himself in any manner with war. He is more consistent than other members of the peace society; than the late Sir John Bowring, for instance, who, after receiving the appointment and assuming the position of Minister Plenipotentiary in China, lost but little time in ordering the bombardment of Canton; or than Mr. George Thompson, who, pugnacious on a smaller scale, pulled out of an omnibus a gentleman who had objected to a lady's placing a dripping umbrella between his knees, and thrashed him in the street. If Lord Palmerston had been alive and chief of the Cabinet, the proposition to make Mr. Bright Paymaster of the forces would have been looked upon as a joke; but Mr. Gladstone is not addicted to pleasantry, and his organs in the press have given it plainly to be understood that Mr. Bright will have nothing to do with the army, but will confine himself to the duties, whatever they may be, of the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. Bright's Quakerism bears, all the same, a certain resemblance to Jesuitism. He objects to act as Paymaster to troops, but he consents to form part of a Government which maintains an armed force, and which is actually carrying on war against the Ashantees, who are men, though slightly inhuman, and brothers, though somewhat given to fratricide.—*Correspondence New York Times.*

Mattie Jones of Arkansas.

From the Missouri Republican.

South Haven, Ark., has a progressive and dangerous woman—Miss Mattie Jones. This young girl was lately turned out of a schoolhouse where an entertainment was in progress, and was heard to say as she left that she would burn the shanty over their heads. In a few minutes the schoolhouse was on fire according to promise, and the entertainment came to a "lame and impotent conclusion." While the extraordinary spirit of the young woman was under discussion, another passage of her life was laid open. Her mother had died suddenly and mysteriously about six months before, and was gathered to the great family of Joneses. Now Mattie Jones has a brother, a 14-year old boy, who overheard his mother and sister planning his father's death when he should return home from a short trip he was making into the wilds of Arkansas. They arranged to season his food with the spice of futurity, as they were both tired of seeing him round. Jones was expected home on a certain day, and on that day Mattie was away and Mrs. Jones was delirious with ague, and the boy was with his mother. Mrs. Jones asked her son to give her some coffee, forgetting in her delirium that she had made it especially for her husband. She drank thereof and did die, the boy not knowing that it contained the dose. Mr. Jones returned to find his wife dead, and the boy told him of the conspiracy. After Mattie's attempt to burn the schoolhouse the father and boy told the people what kind of a woman Mattie is. And Mattie Jones is still running loose in Arkansas.

A Devil Fish in a Bottle.

From the San Diego (Cal.) Union.

A miner from Arizona, whose name we are unable to ascertain, went fishing down on Culverwell's wharf, between 4 and 5 o'clock last evening. He had been fishing but a short time when he drew up on the wharf an ordinary-sized black liquor bottle. He was not frightened at the bottle, but he was wonderfully perplexed as to what had "bitten," and how and by whom the bottle had been attached to his line about a foot above the hook. The miner called out, and several other persons fishing near him ran to see the wonderful catch. An examination showed that there was a devil fish inside the bottle, and that one of its arms extended out of the neck and was firmly entwined around the line. The devil fish had probably crawled into the bottle when young, and, finding it a nice, comfortable residence, he had committed the indiscretion of remaining there until he had grown so large he could not get out. He had grown to nearly the size of his glass house, and, in fact, was rather cramped for room. The miner was very much elated over his prize, and in spite of the protestations of the crowd he broke the bottle to get a better view of the monster.

Trouble Between Whites and Blacks.

From the Corsicana (Tex.) Observer, Oct. 22.

A riot is progressing at Eagle Lake, occasioned by the Deputy Sheriff of Colorado County arresting a freedman on a charge of theft of a beef. Another freedman rescued the accused, and the officers in rearresting him struck the negro interfering on the head with a six-shooter. This was a signal for the uprising of the negroes in the neighborhood, and in a short time a crowd to the number of some three or four hundred got together, and threatened the destruction of the town. Aid was procured from Columbus, and the town well guarded and protected. The next day two negroes were found dead a short distance from the town, which greatly increased the fury of the mob. No collision, however, has taken place. On the 18th inst., a Deputy United States Marshal was dispatched to the scene of the troubles with instructions to investigate the matter, with authority to summons a posse comitatus to aid him. Marshal Ochiltree, in his letter of instructions to his deputy, hints that the whites alone are to blame, which will probably result in the arrest of a number of white men under the Ku-Klux law.

The Real Harz Cheese.

At every hotel, at every restaurant, on every table, you will find Harz cheese; you will see great shelves of it laid out to dry, or mold, or decay—it don't matter much what it does, the worse it is spoiled the better it is; the further you can scent the perfume, the more delicate is the flavor. When I assure those persons who have ever smelt Limburg cheese that it is the perfume of a thousand flowers compared with the cheese eaten as a delicacy in the Harz, it is not necessary to explain why a generous flask of eau de cologne is a great desideratum on your trip. The real Harz cheese, known by that name, is made into small round cakes, the size and shape of a macaroni, and is really not so very disagreeable; it tastes much like, one would imagine, a clot of sour milk to taste, that had been left in the sun until it had been baked hard and dry and yellow. But the favorite cheese that is served with bread and butter after dinner resembles a great square of badly made soup, kept in a damp cellar until it is moldy and slimy, and it smells like the distilled essence of a thousand glue shops and soap factories combined. Curiosity prompted me once to taste it; it had the effect of a most excellent dinner. I did not want anything to eat for some time afterward; besides, I have suffered ever since with a feeling of remorse that I ever should have made a wry face over a spoonful of castor oil, or any other little delicacy of the allopathic practice.—*Letter from Harz Mountains, Germany.*

Blasphemous Pretension.

A female savior and her apostles are creating a prodigious sensation in the southern part of the Russian Empire. The Russian papers say that the leader of these women, whose name is Anastasia Gabacrewicz, claims to have performed a number of miracles, having made the blind see and the lame walk. A vision first revealed to her that she was the daughter of God, selected to suffer for the redemption of her sex in the same way as Christ suffered for that of the other. Immediately after this revelation she gave up eating meat and drinking brandy, and prepared herself for her mission. The Holy Ghost then possessed her and gave her the power to work wonders with a mere word. She pretends to be able to resurrect even the dead by simply touching them, and so strong is the faith of the ignorant masses in this new prophetess that the prison to which she has been consigned by the authorities has become a place of pilgrimage for thousands. The sick are brought from distant localities to receive the assistance of the inspired woman, and the keepers receive large bribes for permission to see her. Every day new stories of her extraordinary powers are circulated far and wide.

—A new cause of divorce—incompatibility of temperament of the wife's relatives—is recognized by the California courts.

MARRIAGES.

CLARK—LINCOLN—At Christ Church Rectory, Chicago, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, by the Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, D. D., George W. Clark, of Corallville, Iowa, and Mary E. Lincoln, of Woodstock, Vt.

HANLY—SHEFFIELD—On Sunday afternoon, Oct. 26, at the bride's residence, 43 West Miller-st., by Rev. J. O. Peck, William H. Hanly, of Detroit, Mich., and Mrs. Caroline M. Sheffield, of Chicago.

☞ Detroit papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Successors to Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Great Attraction
At our NEXT FRIDAY'S SALE of
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE—Velvet, Brussels, and Wool Carpets.

A splendid Piano; elegant Damask Curtains; 100 New and Second-hand Cook and Parlor Stoves; New and Second-Hand Chamber Sets and Parlor Sets; Office Desks and Tables; Beds and Bedding, Lounges, Blankets, Comforters, etc.; 25 crates New Crockery in open lots; a lot of Groceries; a large lot Rope and Tackle.

On Friday Morning, Oct. 31, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
At Salesroom, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

AUCTION!
GREAT SALE OF
VALUABLE CITY LOTS
AT AUCTION,
On Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock p. m.,
ON THE GROUND,
At the corner of Wood-st. and Milwaukee-av.

We shall sell 45 very desirable Lots, located on Lincoln, Wood, Park, and Lee-sts., only 150 feet from Milwaukee-av.

Horse cars and omnibuses run directly past this property.

If you want a bargain, take either the Milwaukee-av. cars or Citizen's Line of omnibuses and stop at Wood-st. on Saturday.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. 10 per cent required on day of sale.
G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

THE SALE OF
40 LOTS,
On West Lake-st. and Park-av.,

Advertised for 28th, was postponed on account of the snow storm until MONDAY, Nov. 3, at 3 o'clock, on the ground, when they positively will be sold.

Full particulars in Sunday's papers.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL SALE OF
Household Furniture.
On account of the great rush on SATURDAY'S SALE we will sell on
THURSDAY, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock,
First-Class and Medium Parlor Sets, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Side Boards, Book Cases, Extension and Marble-Top Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Case, Carpets.
At 11 o'clock—Buggies, Wagons, Double and Single Harnesses.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION.
REGULAR SOUTH SIDE SALE OF
Household Furniture.
We will offer, on SATURDAY, a very attractive and extensive sale of HOUSEHOLD GOODS, too large to enumerate. Cook and Parlor Stoves, 18 Crates W. G. Crockery, Glassware.
At 11 o'clock—Buggies and Harness.
On Saturday, Nov. 1, at 9 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
ARTISTS' SALE OF
FINE OIL PAINTINGS
BY W. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Will be continued THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING at the Artists' Depository, Nos. 280 & 282 Wabash-av.
New and fine subjects, just received, will be sold to-day.

800 LOTS OF
Household Furniture
AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
Will be sold at our Regular Saturday's Sale, Nov. 1, at 9½ o'clock a. m. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.
CONTINUED AUCTION SALE
OF
Woolen Goods, Cloths, Notions, and Decorated Ware,
THIS MORNING, at 9½ o'clock,
At 204 and 206 East Madison-st.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, OCT. 31, at 10 O'CLOCK,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Consisting of PORT, SHERRY, and CLARET WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, GINS, RUM PUNCH, JAMAICA RUM, Etc.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By J. W. HAVENS & CO.,
AT AUCTION, LARGE STOCK OF
CHROMOS,
To close a consignment. Also furniture, carpets, office stove, heating-stove, and a general assortment of household goods. SATURDAY, Nov. 1, at 9 o'clock, 99 Randolph-st., near State.
J. W. HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers.

ON NOV. 1, AT 10 A. M.,
At Lasalle-st. entrance to "Republic Life Building," will be sold at Public Auction, for cash, the
Two Stone-Front Residences, Nos. 1018 & 1020 Wabash-av.
Each house will be sold separately, and with it the lot, having 25 feet frontage on Wabash-av. The houses are three stories and basement, and will be sold free and clear of all incumbrances. Corner of Comp. in Wabash-av.
For particulars apply to
R. E. JENKINS, Agent,
133 LaSalle-st.